

ARMY



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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

OF the three theatres of war which divide the public interest—the army in Virginia, the army in Tennessee, and the army before Charleston—not one has during the past week presented any salient event. The attention of all who reflect on military affairs is more and more directed to Tennessee as the cardinal point of our military fortunes, though public expectation outruns the probabilities and even the possibilities of active operations. There is no present likelihood of General ROSECRANS resuming the offensive. He has yet to establish himself securely at Chattanooga, see to his line of communications, and accumulate supplies and material of war before he can profitably advance. In the meantime, three weeks have passed by and the rebels have not attempted to strike a fresh blow; though the menacing front presented by the army at Chattanooga commits them to make an effort to dislodge General ROSECRANS. There is every indication that they have in no wise diminished the force of BRAGG, but are rather bending their energies to add to it at the expense of the still further reduction of the rebel army in Virginia. The Richmond papers announce that BRAGG has twenty thousand men who have not yet fired a musket, and that all the reinforcements had not yet gotten up. There is, therefore, very strong intrinsic probability of their speedily attempting a movement to dislodge the army of the Cumberland from its present position. This is, however, every day being more and more strengthened, and now has three lines of defences. The works are not mere rifle-pits, but complete bastions, with numerous redoubts and lunettes of large dimensions, all strongly constructed. All the fords of the Tennessee river, from Bellefonte to Washington, are guarded by our cavalry.

In the meantime, they are doing what they can to annoy General ROSECRANS by cavalry raids on his exceedingly extended and exposed line of communications. On the 3d inst., a mounted force attacked the post at McMinnville, and on the 5th they destroyed the large railroad bridge a short distance south of Murfreesboro', and also cut the railroad line and telegraph. The damage to the latter was speedily repaired, but it must take some days to replace the bridge. This is a serious loss, and indicates a reprehensible lack of vigilance on the part of the commandant of the post at Murfreesboro'. Another party of rebels crossed the pike between Nashville and Murfreesboro', near Smyrna, on the 6th inst.; but beat a hasty retreat when pushed by a force of Wilder's Mounted Infantry, retiring in the direction of Shelbyville. Colonel E. McCook, commanding a cavalry brigade, killed and wounded a hundred and twenty of the enemy in his attack on the rebel force that made the demonstration on McMinnville. He took prisoners one colonel, two majors, nine lieutenants, and eighty-seven privates, and captured nine hundred mules and all the plunder they had previously taken. These raids indicate a determination on the part of the rebels to give General ROSECRANS all the trouble they can, by

interrupting supplies, and, if possible, preventing the forwarding of reinforcements. We are confidently assured that they will not be able to accomplish the latter purpose. It is hopeless, however, to be able to keep so very extended a line entirely secure, and we presume General ROSECRANS will bend his attention to preparing strongly fortified dépôts, for the purpose of lessening the amount of damage the rebels can inflict by these demonstrations. The rebels are well furnished with means for making these raids—having at least fifteen thousand cavalry, or rather mounted infantry, under command of Generals WHEELER and FOREST.

General ROSECRANS is every day receiving more and more reinforcements, from the West and elsewhere.

Reports of the operations of General BURNSIDE's column are important if they can be relied on. He is said to hold the country south from Knoxville to Calhoun, on the Hiawassee river, and the Western and Atlantic railroads, and only twenty-five miles distant from Kingston—the junction of the Western and Atlantic and Rome railroads. East of Knoxville, he holds as far as Greenville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. He is also said to possess all the passes into North Carolina. His right wing is in communication with ROSECRANS' left, and his position is pronounced "all that could be desired."

THE Army of the Potomac still remains inactive on the banks of the Rapidan, like a horse fighting flies in Summer time, with nothing heavier than guerillas to occupy its attention. The tone of the Richmond press indicates a constant anticipation on the part of the people of that city, that an advance Richmond-ward will be made by the Army of the Potomac; but it seems as though this fine army were to rust in inaction, for the glorious October weather is being allowed to pass by unused, and another month will throw it into all the horrors of the "Mud Campaign."

INTELLIGENCE from Martinsburgh is to the effect that there are no rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, except a few guerillas skulking in the mountains. Our cavalry have scoured the valley as far as Strasburg and Front Royal, without finding any traces of the rebels. Information has also been received that there is no movement on the part of the enemy's cavalry toward Western Virginia, as was reported a few days since; and the statement in the Richmond papers that IMBODEN had cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus preventing the forwarding of reinforcements, is contradicted. This important line is clear throughout.

It is understood that General LEE has but a small force in the immediate front of the Union Army. He has about twelve thousand men in reserve at Richmond, commanded by Major-General ELZY, of Maryland; eight thousand infantry, under command of Major-General JONES, in the vicinity of Abington, Va., holding the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad, against any Union force that might debouch through the mountain passes held by BURNSIDE in East Tennessee; sixteen hundred cavalry under Brigadier-General IMBODEN, with about six thousand infantry under General GARLAND at Charlottesville.

THE latest intelligence from Charleston harbor is to the 3d inst., on which date the blockade-runner steamer *Diamond*, recently captured by the gunboat *Stettin*, in St. Simon's Sound, sailed in charge of a prize crew. When the *Diamond* left, a portion of the iron-clads were engaged with the rebel batteries, and the batteries on Morris Island appeared also to be firing. The military and naval forces, it is stated, are still actively engaged in preparations for future operations. A

Charleston despatch to the Richmond papers states that "the enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate permanent more than immediate operations," and that "two Monitors are kept close to the Island, 'doing picket duty.' Another Monitor keeps Fort Moultrie quiet. It appears from the Richmond correspondence of the *London Times*, that the Charlestonians had relied confidently on the equinoctial gales to drive the fleet of iron-clads from the coast, when BEAUREGARD promised to make an assault on Morris Island; they were greatly disgusted at their meteorological ally failing to accomplish what was expected.

WE have a report coming by way of Chicago, to the effect that FRANKLIN'S Corps was repulsed in an attack upon the rebels at Brashear City; but that ORD's command (13th Army Corps) shortly afterward came up and completely defeated the rebels. No particulars or dates are given. The news is said to have been officially communicated to General SHERMAN at Memphis.

OF General GRANT'S army, HERRON is now near the mouth of the Red River, watching the important interests which border on the Atchafalaya; RANSOM is at Natchez; MCPHERSON is at Vicksburg; STEELE is at Little Rock, and SMITH at Helena.

General SCHOFIELD'S report on the situation in Arkansas has just been made. He says that our troops fully hold the Indian country and all of that State, and that there are numerous evidences of good feeling among the people. Over two thousand Arkansas Unionists have joined our Army at different points. There is no large force of rebels in the neighborhood of Little Rock.

LIFE OF STONEWALL JACKSON, from Official Papers, Contemporary Narratives, and Personal Acquaintance. By a Virginian. Published by Charles B. Richardson, New York, 1863, 12mo.—This book is by a Southerner of Secession principles, and is announced as reprinted from the advanced sheets of the Richmond edition. We have read much from Northern sources upon the subject of this memoir, but the above work, being from a Southern standpoint and of marked ability, revives our flagging interest. It is characterized by the usual Confederate misrepresentation of the Union government and its aims, and the usual buncombe upon Southern valor and glory; but, nevertheless, gives many valuable and interesting facts, couched in eloquent words.

THE *Revue des deux Mondes* opens an uncomfortable perspective to France, in case of its persistence in absorbing Mexico. It considers that our civil war is not near its end, and that its prolongation will leave the necessary time to France to establish a basis for the New Mexican Empire. Notwithstanding this, it remarks that the resulting perils would be manifest, that the military elements will survive our troubles, that there will remain a number of unemployed Generals and Officers, and that a thousand influences will drive us to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. In other words, it thinks the new Mexican Government will be subjected to the assaults of a "vast Fillibusterism, the most energetic, the most unbridled yet seen."

THE Spanish Progressista, or radical party, having retired, at present, from public life, has published a manifesto, expressing the hope of one day seeing the adoption in Spain of a truly constitutional regime. It protests against the illegal pretension of the Government to forbid the right of assembly, and asserts that while the right of electing its representatives belongs to the nation, the Government assumes the selection of candidates.

PORTUGAL, for the first time in her existence as a kingdom, has ordered a census to be taken of her population.

CANADA.

The trump card of the unscrupulous English sensation press is Canada. Almost as soon as our war began, this press announced that the North Americans were getting ready to absorb Canada. In proof of this assertion, our fortifications at Rouse's Point have been over and over described, with flattering minuteness of detail, and pronounced equal at least to Sebastopol, if not Gibraltar. Of course the object of this work is to threaten Canada. It has even been conjectured that we went to war with the Southern Secessionists on purpose to get a chance to fight Europe, and—swallow Canada. It has been the regular staple buncombe, particularly of the *Saturday Review*, for nearly two years, to assume that Mr. SEWARD has gone, in his official position, upon the simple principle of provoking England into a war, so that our foregone failure to put down the rebellion might be charged to foreign interference. This was Mr. SEWARD's entire system of statesmanship. Of course, the first step in such a war would be to attack Canada. But the *Review* now goes farther, and says, "The extravagant ambition of the Northern Americans, and the malignity which they cultivate towards England, alike prompt an early invasion of Canada, either for the employment of victorious armies, or as a compensation for loss and disappointment in the South." Nothing will satisfy American cupidity but Canada—Canada; and whether we beat or are beaten, it will make no difference: we are bound to make a "spang" at Canada.

This nonsense is sedulously instilled into the English mind by several leading journals, and when we think how few opportunities there are in that country to obtain correct information, the only wonder is that there is so much kindly feeling towards us there, and so right an understanding of our affairs. For it is to be borne in mind that such statements are not made as conjectures, but as facts, and with a quiet impudence of assertion that has no parallel. Our legitimate and necessary military operations against the rebels are, in the same spirit, systematically misrepresented to be despotic, aggressive, and ambitious. The effort of a faction to detach a part of the territory of the United States, against the wishes and interests of a large majority of the population, is always spoken of as the struggle of an oppressed and heroic people for independence. It is useless, of course, to rebut such slanders. Like blacklegs, the cunning players over the water hold all the cards, and we can do nothing. It is a pity that the English cannot know how perfectly free the American Government and people are from a lust for territorial conquest; and in what a simple spirit they are now striving, though upon a scale how grand, merely to preserve their constitutional boundaries intact.

But while we must wait, and not without hope, to see these panders of lies brought to confusion, how obvious the reflection that their course is dangerously calculated to bring about the very collision, the responsibility of which they seek to fasten upon us, in advance. While there was scarcely an individual of any weight in America, two years ago, who would have desired a war with England, or thought it possible, such has been the course of influential classes there towards us, that the thought comes to many minds—war is not always unwelcome. And certainly, in case of war with England—if they will have war—we should invade Canada. Then, what a shout would rise: "See those greedy Yankees—we told you so!"

As to the state of feeling in Canada, it is probably less favorable to a union with this country than it was several years ago. But great dissatisfaction exists in England, on account of the indisposition of the Canadians to maintain a military establishment at their own expense. As the two Canadas have always been substantially, and for several late years, in particular, a dead weight upon the mother country, it is not surprising that the old folk now and then indulge in some plain talk. The question is very openly discussed, now, whether Canada should not be absolutely left to her own charges, and the royal troops withdrawn, or reduced, at most, to a minimum. Probably, however, nothing of this kind will be done; for, although it is a proverb that a rich man can afford to go shabby, it is hardly to be supposed that English pride will give up even an expensive and distant dependency. There is, indeed, less probability than ever that Canada will be willingly relinquished, now that France has a foothold in Mexico; for it would hardly do for England to allow her old rival a monopoly of the benefits to arise from a successful defiance of the hated Monroe doctrine.

HEAVY ORDNANCE

The English press continues to be largely occupied with the discussion of the great questions in relation to ordnance and armored ships, to which our experience in the present war is giving a practical solution. The following is from the *Saturday Review* of Sept. 19th:

"Our Warriors are armed with nothing more formidable than the old 68-pounder, or the Armstrong 110; and, if anything is certain in the science of artillery, it is that such weapons will have no chance when pitted against guns capable of throwing shot of four times the weight with something like the same velocity. Whether the American 15-inch

guns entirely satisfy this condition may be doubtful, for the principle formerly in favor with the United States was to employ very heavy shot with comparatively low velocity. The tremendous havoc done by the 440-pounders seems to imply that the difficulty of uniting great weight and extreme velocity has since been overcome; but until more particulars are known as to the construction of these formidable guns, and the charge of powder which they are able to bear, it is not easy to estimate the extent of their superiority over the heaviest service guns of the British navy. This, at least, is certain, that the Americans put on ship-board the very largest guns which they are able to cast, while the most effective ordnance which our iron-clads carry is far short of this extreme limit. In one form or another, it is essential that our ships should be constructed to carry the most powerful guns that artillerists can build. Whether this end is to be obtained by the more general introduction of the turret principle or by the improved arrangement of broadside batteries, we must leave Captain COLES and Mr. REED to settle.

It is not easy to understand why a broadside ship should not be made to carry guns as heavy as those of a *Monitor* or *Royal Sovereign*. It is true the weight is not so nicely poised amidships, but, on the other hand, the enormously heavy movable turret is dispensed with. For many reasons, it would be desirable to get rid of so cumbersome a piece of machinery. It is said that the turret of the *Royal Sovereign* will be protected by additional armor from such injuries as those by which several of the Federal Monitors were disabled in their encounter with Fort Sumter; and we have no doubt that everything which ingenuity can suggest will be done to make our model turret-ship proof against the peculiar casualties incident to this principle of construction. But there is inherent weakness in the plan itself. No one could read the account recently published of the mechanical details of the *Royal Sovereign* without trembling for the effects of a severe cannonade upon the huge piece of mechanism which is to form the support of her movable turret. Still she is built to carry 300-pounders, and if no better mode of training guns of this calibre on ship-board can be devised than by moving them in company with a shield ten times as heavy, it is tolerably certain that, with all its defects, the turret principle must supersede every other. It is almost equally clear that if the difficulty of serving guns of equal weight can be surmounted in broadside ships, they will, for many reasons, be preferable to the more complicated Monitors. It is remarkable that the Americans seem to have given up the attempt to adapt broadside ships to the heaviest guns, and to have persisted in building Monitors, almost to the exclusion of every other pattern. The failure of the turrets exposed to the fire of Sumter was not accepted in America as at all conclusive against their principle of construction, and since that action, the first of a numerous class of enlarged Monitors has been launched at Boston. The true lesson to be learned from the trial of actual war ought to be better understood by the Federal Government than it can be from the comparatively imperfect information which is accessible here. We know their judgment from their acts, and it certainly does not accord with that hasty condemnation of all culpa ships which was generally pronounced in England in consequence of the result of the first engagement with Fort Sumter.

On the question of the best mode of constructing heavy artillery, it is possible that we may also have something to learn from the Americans. All the experiments tried in this country have pointed at one broad conclusion—that the penetrating power of a shot depends mainly on the charge of powder, and that it makes comparatively little difference whether the power is utilized by impressing a very high velocity on a moderate-sized bolt, or a lower speed upon such masses of metal as are hurled from the DAHLGREN guns. The shot, after all, is only a means of carrying the force of the powder from the cannon's mouth to the target; and it is not surprising that the resulting effect should depend more on the amount of the original impulse than on the means employed for its transmission. Still, there must be certain proportions between the charge and the shot which will produce the greatest effect; and upon this point English and American views have long been divergent. Our artillers have thought more of increasing velocity, while the Americans have attached the greatest importance to the bulk of the cannon-ball. It may deserve consideration whether (especially for long-range firing) the Americans have not come nearer than ourselves to the best model. While practical trials are being so freely made across the Atlantic, it would be folly absolutely to commit ourselves finally to any plan, either of ship-building or gun-building, until the full benefit of foreign experience has been reaped; but the Admiralty cannot be too strongly urged to lose no time in perfecting their own experimental ships and guns, and putting the navy in a position to deal satisfactorily with the most powerful vessel that any foreign country can produce.

BORDER AND BASTILLE.*

A FAINT recollection exists in the public mind of a valiant Englishman named LAWRENCE, who endeavored to pass, some months ago, from our lines into those of the rebels, and was brought to a summary stand by the suggestive shot of a picket. This individual had combined, when in England, the patronage of the prize ring with a dash at literature, and had perpetrated one or two novels of some circulation, the best known being "Guy Livingstone." Tired of innocuous fiction, our war enlivened him with the prospect of a little butchery, and with the abomination of monarchy and caste peculiar to his nation, he evinced his hatred of republicanism by espousing the rebellion of the slaveholders. He was provided in England with letters from SLIDELL and DUDLEY MANN to sundry civil and military functionaries in the Confederacy, and on arriving in New York he proceeded to Baltimore, where in preparing plans for his journey to Richmond, he rendered himself an object of suspicion by a loud-mouthed sympathy with the South and its treason.

Caught in his attempt in the manner above mentioned,

* BORDER AND BASTILLE. By the author of "Guy Livingstone." London, Tinsley Brothers, 1863.

he was marched to the Old Capitol prison, which he denominates a "Bastille," and expresses deep indignation at the ingenuity of his examination and subsequent conviction by the Judge-Advocate-General, whom he describes as possessing a "portly presence, unctuous voice, and eyes that twinkle merrily through gold-rimmed glasses."

The British Legation at Washington, without pretending to exonerate his culpability, used their good offices in his behalf, and in view of his insignificance, the Secretary of State ordered a release, after two months of incarceration, on condition of his return home. Chafing with imaginary indignities, he has relieved himself by a book entitled "Border and Bastille," in which he not only indulges his fancy upon discrepancies in our military service, but throws in a general fling at our institutions in the aggregate, bestowing a due amount of comment upon the "sporting" phase of our existence. The stable of the trotting mare Flora Temple he calls a "boudoir of honor, rush strewn like the tiring-room of some ancient *Chatelaine*, but brilliant with polished wood and metal, and gorgeous with stained glass." At our fox-hunting, "where three or four couple of cross-bred hounds occasionally worry to death their unhappy quarry," he expresses unmixed contempt, coupled with an intense disgust at our snake fences, with their "projecting zig-zags of loosely piled rails," "which are a hazardous jump, and involved him in the trouble of dismounting American trotting horses he describes as wondrous, their "clean sinewy pasterns shoot forward, well outside of the fore hoof-track, straight and swift as Mac's arm in an upper cut." He spends a portion of his description on his riding-boots and his apparel, and bestows the usual amount of irrelevant egotism upon his readers, from which English travellers in this country are rarely free; interpolating these lucubrations with a threat that should he ever meet the Judge-Advocate-General on any neutral ground, he will "say in his ear five short words, not hard to understand." We are left in a painful state of doubt as to what the portentous words will be, but fear they will savor of profanity.

The book has not yet appeared in this country, and we trust it will be allowed to remain on the other side of the Atlantic, that we may be spared the infliction of its presence.

MILITARY TRAINING.

THE commonly received idea of military training extends no further than the daily monotonous routine of squad, company, and battalion drill, the excellence of which has for its measure the mathematical precision with which each movement is executed. This precision is only acquired after a long course of the most assiduous teaching, and cannot be kept up without constant and laborious practice. When it is considered that the object of all this labor is to fit the soldier for duty on the field of battle, and enable him to perform his part, without confusion, in such changes of position or formation as may be expedient for the purposes of attack or defence, it becomes a serious question whether this absolute precision of movement which is so imposing and admirable on the parade ground, is essential to efficiency in the field; or, to go further—whether the system of training which aims at mathematical precision of movement, so far from being necessary, or even advantageous, is not in its tendency absolutely injurious to practical efficiency.

It will be readily understood how an apparent perfection may be really an imperfection, when it is considered that the condition of troops on the field of battle does not admit of the preservation of perfect unbroken order, nor of perfect mathematical precision of movement. Is it not likely that troops so taught will, when first placed in circumstances requiring a departure from their preconceived ideas, be apt to consider all deviations from the precision of parade as evidences of mismanagement and failure? The more perfect the parade training has been, the greater will be the influence of this idea of their incapacity for acting together with effect, under conditions which had never been anticipated in their previous experience. It is not unlikely that a highly-drilled battalion, which a long course of assiduous training in the art of parade evolutions had rendered the model for an army, might, when first brought in conflict with an enemy, be found more difficult to manage than an undrilled levy, having no other training than such practical lessons in united action as could be acquired during a few months or actual warfare.

Campaigning experience soon teaches the soldier that unity of action is not incompatible with broken ranks and a very considerable looseness of movement. But this knowledge is acquired in the field, and does not constitute any of the lessons which both officers and men have spent so much time in learning on the parade ground.

It seems to me that in order that troops may be fitted in their training for the actual operations for which they are destined, the method of executing battalion movements on the parade ground should be so modified, as to be made to resemble, as nearly as possible, the manner in which the usual conditions of war render it necessary that these movements be executed in the field. This will not only ac-

custom the soldier to those irregularities and deviations from uniformity which must occur during field service, but will divest the process of teaching troops field exercises and evolutions of the laborious character it now has. After recruits have been drilled to act together, and have been taught the few and simple methods by which all possible changes of position and all useful changes of formation may be effected, very little time, compared with what is now required, need be devoted to the practice of these methods.

The modifications which should be made in the present system of drill, in order to facilitate the management of troops when they are required to move loosely, and with the order of their formation more or less deranged, cannot be particularized here; but a few of the expedients which may be made use of may serve as suggestions for the development of a system of drill more consonant with the requirements of the service.

The equalizing of companies when practicing battalion movements should be avoided, particularly where double-column movements and the formation of squares constitute the exercise. The latter being required on the field of battle, after the troops have been for some time under fire and many casualties taken place, the manœuvre has to be executed under circumstances which render the symmetrical formation of the parade ground impracticable: consequently, it is very essential that the formation of squares should always be practiced with companies of unequal strength.

Changes of front and other manœuvres should be practiced by successive as well as simultaneous movements of companies, from a caution passed from company to company, without a general word of command being given.

To enable the captains of companies to properly superintend the movements and correct the errors of their men, to make the necessary changes in the order of the formation of their companies, for the passage of obstacles, and to see that the commands are properly executed, it is essential that they should be permitted to use their own discretion in changing their places and going to whatever point may appear most convenient for the proper government of their companies. This is an improvement which has for some time been strongly urged by many officers of the British army, for introduction into that service.

Battalions should be practiced at deploying with intervals between the companies. The line should then be marched to the front, the men of each company opening out on the march to fill the intervals. At the command "halt," they should close on their right files. This will teach the soldier that a certain degree of looseness and irregularity of movement has no tendency to create confusion, and is entirely compatible with the necessary rapidity and perfect accuracy of formation.

P.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SYSTEM IN PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—An article under the above heading appeared some weeks ago in your paper, signed "Staff Officer," upon which I propose to remark, with your permission.

"Staff Officer" advocates promotion according to merit, and in doing so, has selected a popular theme, because, in the first place, every officer feels that his own promotion would be secured if merit was rewarded—for officers are as vain as any other portion of humanity, even including the "fair sex"—and secondly, because such a system would be something new.

In our Army, we have, for the regular branch, an established system of promotion, and for the volunteer forces an established want of system, which is, in my opinion, as new a system of promotion according to merit as can be attained. For the regular service it is prescribed in the regulations that "all vacancies in established regiments and corps, to the rank of colonel, shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency."

By the same authority, it is also required that all non-commissioned officers or citizens shall be examined by a board of officers before being deemed eligible for commissions. Here is a fair system of promotion adopted by experience. If the original appointments were conferred according to the regulation, the line of promotion would not be encumbered by incompetent officers, and where all are competent, length of service should of course have preference.

The casualties of war, the exposures of service or an officer's own bad habits, may render him unfit, not only for further advancement, but for the position he may have. Here you will mark the exception, "except in case of disability or other incompetency." If this arises from either of the first two causes enumerated, the officer is honorably retired, or if from the last-mentioned cause, dismissal is the proper remedy.

It can justly be remarked that citizens have been commissioned in all grades (except that of general officers) of the regular Army, during this war, without examination, and that many of these men, who are known to be more or less incompetent, now command officers who have graduated at the Military Academy, or have served several years as officers of the Army, after having passed the required examination on entering into service. These facts, however, prove the justness of the system as established, and show the evil of any departure from it.

In making appointments of general officers, or of officers of new regular regiments, our Executive is at liberty to select, and it is neither disrespectful nor untruthful to say, that in the exercise of this discretion very many mistakes have been made by an honest appointing power, whose interest it is

to render our arms efficient by putting the best men in the highest positions.

In our State troops, promotions are made by selection. Patriotism, State and personal pride ought in this case surely to induce the respective Governors to appoint and promote men who will bring credit to their States. But I need hardly ask whether or not, in any of our volunteer regiments, rank is a sure indication of worth.

Of course, promotion for merit would ensure greater efficiency, but such a system, being perfection, would be superior to the direction of humanity. If party feeling, favoritism, and other prejudices were banished from the councils of our various appointing powers, we would still have to contend with *errors of judgment*.

And now, Mr. EDITOR, you need not "squench" my effusion if I say that the existence of "Army Correspondents," as a class, would defeat the proper working of the proposed system. Even though we know we are deceived by the daily papers, we cannot help reading and generally believing them. These correspondents do more even than "official reports" to begot the people and our leaders in their views of an officer's claim to promotion.

How can we expect any human power to distinguish between men of really equal worth, when rattle-brained or chuckle-headed men have achieved the "bubble reputation," not at the cannon's mouth, but out of the ink-stand of "our correspondent," who rarely has military knowledge enough to understand what he does see, so that this part of his narration is just about as reliable as the information derived from his imagination.

The old soldier who has received more hard knocks and "McClellan's pies" than fame or greenbacks, can point out brave and competent officers, who, while unknown to fame, are appreciated by the gallant men whose valor they have directed, and who are strangers to the public because they only speak for themselves, to the discomfiture of our foes, amid the din and smoke of battle. Our successes in arms prove that we are fast learning our trade, and under our system *soldiers* are coming to the surface.

My humble preference is for things as they are, and I cannot advocate the specious system so ably urged by "Staff Officer." The time-worn saying that "distance lends enchantment to the view" will once more apply. No doubt there is as much growling at their system by the French soldiers as there is grumbling at ours, or the want of it. Grumbling is a soldier's privilege, and it aids digestion. So let us growl at well enough, but beyond that, let it alone.

JUNIOR.

VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The discussion raised by your correspondent "R." will be productive of good in the long run. It should, however, be conducted fairly and without feeling on the part of Regular and Volunteer Officers.

As I understand it, "R" did not anticipate any comparison between the two lines of officers in our Navy. He proposed merely to have volunteers recognized as a class by themselves, and promoted in their own line by seniority or merit, as is done in the Volunteer Army. I cannot see on what principle of "Justice" reflections are cast upon them, or why a rivalry should grow up as to meritorious service, when all have done and are doing their best. I cannot admire the taste which would dictate the statement made by "Justice" (?) in your issue of September 7, that the Regulars have done better than the Volunteers five to one, if true, which, speaking mildly, I am inclined to doubt.

"R" was correct in the statement that volunteers are not promoted beyond a Lieutenantcy. There is no Volunteer officer from civil life of higher grade than Lieutenant in the service, and something should be done by the Government to encourage this most deserving class. The education of Regular officers is a great point in their favor, but should not, I submit, be allowed to stand in the way of Volunteers; it is so much weight against them, that is all; and it is not unlikely that there are many as Volunteers who would not fear to enter the lists for examination if such trials were ordered. The Regular Naval officer certainly should not object to any method or plan by which he holds so great an advantage at no cost to himself—but even this is not the point urged. Let each line stand alone, as in the army, merit or seniority being the standard of promotion; and then our best Volunteer officers will feel that they have something to stimulate their zeal, which, though never flagging, longs now for recognition before the country.

THE COMPETENCY OF OUR OFFICERS.

We are permitted to publish the following letter, addressed by Major-General CASEY to Mr. THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman of the Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored regiments in Pennsylvania. The letter is dated at Washington, September 26:—

DEAR SIR:—In conversation with you a few days since, I promised to elaborate somewhat the ideas which I expressed with regard to the appointment of officers for colored troops.

Military men whose opinions are worth having will agree in this, that to have good and efficient troops it is indispensable that we should have good officers. The material for soldiers which the loyal States have furnished during this rebellion, I have no hesitation in saying is the best that the world has ever seen. Such men deserve to have officers to command them who have been educated to the military profession. But few men are really fit to command men who have not had such an education. In default of this, as a sufficient number of such men cannot be found in the country, the number has to be made up from the best available material. In order to ascertain whether or not the aspirant possesses the proper knowledge and capacity for command, it is necessary that he should be examined by a board of competent officers. This fact, that the life and death of the men of the regiment is so intimately connected with the competence of its officers, is not sufficiently appreciated by the community.

The board for the examination of officers for colored troops, over which I preside, consider three things as indispensable before recommending an officer, viz: Good moral character, physical capacity, true loyalty to the country.

A person possessing these indispensable qualifications is now submitted to an examination as to his knowledge of tactics and capacity for command.

The following grades are entertained:—

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
Colonel
Lieutenant-Colonel
Major
Captain
First-Lieutenant
Second-Lieutenant

and the recommendation for appointment made according to the applicant's merit.

We have endeavored, to the best of our ability, to make this recommendation without partiality, favor, or affection. We consider alone, in making our awards, the ability of the person to serve his country, in the duties appertaining to the office. If, in the opinion of the Board, the person is not possessed of sufficient knowledge or capacity to fill either of the above-named offices to the advantage of his country, he is rejected, notwithstanding any influence he may be able to bring to bear in his case. Let it be remembered that *zeal alone* is not sufficient; but what we require for a good officer is *zeal, combined with knowledge*. No ordinary man can properly fill the office of colonel of a regiment. To acquire that knowledge of tactics which would fit him to command his regiment as it ought to be in all situations, requires much study and practice, and it is by no means easy. He should, besides, possess good administrative qualities, in order that affairs should run smoothly in the regiment, and the officers and privates be as contented and happy as the circumstances admit.

Nor can too much trouble be taken properly to prepare persons to fill the responsible positions of officers. Each State should have its Military Academy. In the meantime, much good can be done by instituting a school for the instruction of persons (especially those who have had some experience in the service), who may have the requisite capacity and zeal to serve their country with advantage. Eschew all humbuggery, and mere pretension, and let merit be the test of advancement. Let it be impressed deeply on the conscience of every man of influence or authority that when he places in command an incompetent officer he is guilty of manslaughter.

The country has lost millions of treasure, and thousands of lives, by the incompetence of officers. We have many enemies on this earth, besides the Southern rebels. The fate of free institutions, not only in our own country, but in other lands—the destinies of millions unborn—depend upon our ability to maintain this contest to a successful issue, against all our enemies, both foreign and domestic.

The system of examination instituted by this Board, in my opinion, should be extended to the white, as well as colored troops.

Many of those who have been unsuccessful in the examination before the Board have, no doubt, in some cases, felt aggrieved, as also their friends. We have established a system for examination of officers, the good effects of which are already apparent in the organization of the colored regiments in the front.

In the performance of the responsible and not always agreeable duties, as presiding over this Board, I have always endeavored to be guided by a conscientious regard for the good of the country, and I have every confidence that a just and intelligent public will award to us the just measure of their approbation. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
SILAS CASEY,
Major-General U. S. Vols.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—When all the changes of garrison are completed, the following will be, according to statistics lately published, the distribution and strength of the French army. With the exception of certain troops on foreign service, that army is now on what is called the peace footing, and consists of 412,000 men and 80,000 horses. There are two reserves, which may be called in at a moment's notice; one of old soldiers and another of young ones—the latter not yet incorporated, but almost ready to be dismissed from drill. These additions would bring the army up to between 600,000 and 700,000 men—a very respectable force, and quite sufficient, as a French paper lately observed, to meet all eventualities. The 412,000 are thus distributed:—In Mexico, two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, &c., together nearly 34,000 men; in Cochin China, 1600 men. The above are on the war footing. On what is called the footing of *rassassembllement* is the corps of occupation at Rome, about 20,000 men in one division of three brigades, with a few squadrons of cavalry. On the peace footing divided into divisions and brigades, the Army of Paris (3 divisions of infantry and 1 of cavalry), the Army of Lyons (2 divisions of infantry and 1 of cavalry), and the division of cavalry at Luneville, consisting of four regiments. There is also at Paris what is called a reserve brigade, of 3 battalions and 5 squadrons, specially allotted to the garrison of the capital, and which never leaves it. These two armies, and the Luneville division may be reckoned at 40,000 men. The Imperial Guard forms a special corps, a reserve composed of two divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, three brigades, and a body of horse and foot artillery, together 33 battalions (34 just now, on account of the battalion of Turcos), 36 squadrons (37 with the Spahis), forming a total of 39,000 men. The remainder of the French army is distributed in six great corps, five in France and one in Algeria. There used to be generally 65,000 to 70,000 men in Algeria, but just now there are not so many, several regiments having been sent thence to Mexico. The troops in Algeria may be divided into two classes—French corps which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and what are called indigenous corps, which never leave the colony except for fighting purposes. In these latter corps, however, it is to be observed, there are a great number of Europeans. They consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos (*Tirailleurs Algériens*), three of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and three of Spahis—about 15,000 infantry, and 3,000 horse. Besides these, there are the punishment battalions, popularly known as the battalions of *Zephyrus*.

PRIZE MONEY.

In order to correct the misunderstandings so current on the subject of collecting prize money, we would state that all claimants are to receive their respective shares through the Paymasters of the vessels to which they may be attached at the time the proceeds of the various prizes are ready for payment by the Fourth Auditor, and not through the Paymasters of the vessels making the captures. We give below a list of prizes, the proceeds of which are now ready for distribution by the Fourth Auditor. The list is completed to date. We shall, from time to time, publish additions to the list as fast as they may occur:

List of Prize Cases ready for Payment, the proceeds of sales having been paid into the United States Treasury.

NAME OF PRIZE.	NAME OF CAPTOR.
Hallie Jackson and G. E. Baker, President and Eugenie.	Union.
Grace E. Baker and Annie Sophia	Owasco.
Annie Bell and W. Mallory.	R. R. Cuyler.
R. C. Files, Victoria and Charlotte.	Pursuit.
Magnolia.	Kanawha.
Rose Octavia, Victoria and Ida.	Brooklyn, South Carolina, Itasca, Mercedita and Huntsville.
W. C. Bee, Lavinia and S. C. Holmes.	Mercedita.
Newcastle and Swan.	Santiago de Cuba.
Emma and Adeline.	Bainbridge.
Leon.	Connecticut.
Olive.	Kingfisher.
Margaret.	Kingfisher and E. Allen.
Isabel, W. R. King.	Sciota.
Specie and Mable.	Montgomery.
Princeton.	Dale.
Harriet Ryan and Ocean Wave.	Susquehanna.
Guide.	Pawnee.
Providence.	Huron.
Mabel.	Bienville.
Gen. Parkhill.	St. Lawrence.
Cora, Sarah, Salvador and Dixie.	Nagara.
Wave.	Keystone State.
Slaver, (name unknown).	G. W. Blunt.
British Queen.	Amanda.
Henry Middleton.	Mount Vernon.
Venus and R. O. Bryan.	Vandalia.
E. Smith and H. Traver.	Rhode Island.
Joanna Ward.	Bohio.
Uncle Mose.	Harriet Lane.
Intended.	Tahoma.
Lizzie Weston.	Jamestown.
Soldado Cos.	Iasca.
Nelly.	Sam Houston.
Dianca.	Alabama.
Garonne.	Brazileira.
Mesico.	Sante.
Union.	Brooklyn and St. Louis.
Swan.	J. S. Chambers.
Lodona.	Bainbridge and Amanda.
Julia.	Uanilla.
Fair Wind.	Cambridge.
Aquila.	Quaker City.
New Eagle and Sarah.	Huron and Augusta.
Amelia.	M. Vasser and Sea Foam.
Curlew, Fashion & Olive Branch.	Wabash, Vandala, Flag & Union.
Sarah.	Somerset and Ethan Allen.
Edward Barnes, Shark, Falcon Magnolia, Soledad Cos.	James Adger, Norwich, Seneca, Shepard Knapp, & Roebuck.
Louise, and 1,253 bags of rice.	South Carolina.
Reliance and Agnes.	Albatross.
Morning Star, Providence, La Crotilla and Rebecca.	Huntsville and Magnolia.
E. J. Waterman.	Brienville.
Major Barbour.	Flag Susquehanna, Seneca, Pocohontas & Seminole.
Catalina.	Kittatinny and De Soto.
Amy Warwick.	Keystone State and Alabama.
Active.	Quaker City.
Altion.	Flambour.
do.	Roanoke.
Gipsy.	Seminole.
Cumbria.	Wissahickon and New London.
Pioneer.	Augusta and Huron.
103 casks rice.	Portsmouth.
Toccoa.	Albatross and Norwich.
Ariel.	Mohawk.
Delight and Express.	Gensbok.
Advocate and Osceola.	New London, R. R. Cuyler and Massachusetts.
Annie.	New London, R. R. Cuyler and Maine.
Corina.	Kanawha.
Havelock.	James S. Chambers.
Tubal Cain.	Jamestown.
Aurilia.	Arizona.
Zavala.	Huntsville.
Caroline and Sarah.	Brienville.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Fall examination at the Naval Academy, Newport, closed on the 2d inst. The following is a list of the midshipmen admitted into the Navy, and also those who have passed since the first of January last, at the Naval Academy. A list of those on probation is also appended:

LIST OF MIDSHIPMEN PASSED THIS SESSION, AND SINCE JANUARY 1863.

J. C. Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania;	Charles H. Ballance, Illinois;
Wm. K. Butler, Connecticut;	Richard H. Dana, Maine;
D. O. Stewart, New Jersey;	F. T. Robinson, New Jersey;
H. Perkins, New Hampshire;	E. M. Day, Louisiana;
W. G. Morgan, Virginia;	W. Paul, Massachusetts;
F. Knapp, Georgia;	J. G. Eaton, Massachusetts;
C. T. Force, Kentucky;	F. Henricks, Indiana;
J. M. Miller, Maine;	J. K. Coggeshall, Mississippi;
H. M. Blake, Massachusetts;	Charles H. M. Blake, Massachusetts;
Theodore P. West, New York;	F. C. Morehead, Kentucky;
H. C. McElroy, Wisconsin;	J. T. Carr, Kentucky;
W. Swift, Connecticut;	H. L. Cook, Iowa;
E. P. McClellan, New York;	D. C. Shaw, District of Columbia;
A. B. Cole, Maryland;	A. J. Phillips, Illinois;
R. Conden, New York;	J. D. A. Miller, New Jersey;
G. M. Williams, New York;	W. S. McGinnis, Minnesota;
W. M. Cunningham, Illinois;	Geo. McBride, Ohio;
Wm. Noart, Louisiana;	G. J. Mitchell, Louisiana;
H. Stevens, Jr., New Jersey;	H. M. Sproul, New York;
George Mills, Wisconsin;	John H. Kane, New York;
Samuel Hamilton, Maryland;	C. H. Arnold, New Jersey;
William Little, Pennsylvania;	W. E. Morrison, Illinois;
W. H. Jaques, New Jersey;	J. E. Jones, Indiana;
C. R. Meeker, Wisconsin;	C. D. F. Head, Maine;
C. W. Cowgill, Delaware;	R. Richard Bush, Pennsylvania;
B. W. Johnson, Louisiana;	E. A. Farrington, New York;
E. P. Wood, Ohio;	D. P. Allen, California;
J. W. Miller, New Jersey;	J. W. Angel, Washington Territory;
C. A. Adams, Wisconsin;	C. O. Allebone, New Jersey;
E. H. Ashwin, Indiana;	M. Ayres, Illinois;
N. H. Barnes, Illinois;	E. A. Benjamin, New York;
E. F. Bennett, Massachusetts;	D. F. Bennett, Massachusetts;
C. G. Bloshlinger, Iowa;	M. Bolles, Massachusetts;
E. E. Brown, Massachusetts;	L. C. Buttler, Iowa;
P. W. Chipp, New York;	G. G. Clay, Michigan;
G. C. Clay, Michigan;	R. Clover, Missouri;
E. H. Cole, New Jersey;	S. J. Cowen, New York;
E. M. Cruger, New York;	F. S. Douty, Maine;
E. P. Foster, Massachusetts;	W. H. Everett, Connecticut;
Alfred Cranen, New York;	W. B. H. Frailey, Pennsylvania;
W. S. Coles, Connecticut;	Perry Yaret, Illinois;
Justin F. Goldsmith, Illinois;	W. F. Goundie, Pennsylvania;
Matthew Hughes, Iowa;	F. W. Greenleaf, Minnesota;
J. M. Grimes, Illinois;	

J. W. Haggeman, Pennsylvania;	Frederick Haines, Pennsylvania;
C. D. Harrington, Massachusetts;	J. M. Hawley, Massachusetts;
Aaron Hayden, Maine;	James Holmes, New Jersey;
C. C. Hoyte, Mo.;	C. C. Hoyte, Mo.;
J. C. Hull, N. Y.;	Wm. Kearney, New York;
Albert Landolt, Wisconsin;	J. A. Marlow, Ohio;
J. P. Merrill, Michigan;	J. P. Merrill, Michigan;
John Mulligan, Ohio;	John Mulligan, Ohio;
John Misimer, Pennsylvania;	T. A. Murray, large;
C. F. Norton, Colorado;	C. F. Norton, Colorado;
John Odell, Wisconsin;	John Odell, Wisconsin;
H. H. Payne, New York;	H. H. Payne, New York;
D. G. Palmer, at large;	D. G. Palmer, at large;
C. M. Payne, Maine;	E. S. Prime, Ohio;
S. S. Parkes, Illinois;	S. S. Parkes, Illinois;
Chas. Prentiss, Connecticut;	J. A. Rodgers, Maryland;
F. G. Rodgers,	F. G. Rodgers,
Albert Ross, Pennsylvania;	Ariel Sebree, Missouri;
W. W. Sherman, Michigan;	S. A. Simons, New York;
W. Schenck, Ohio;	J. B. Story, New York;
A. B. Speyers, New York;	A. B. Speyers, New York;
J. B. Story, New York;	J. B. Story, New York;
A. S. Southworth, New York;	D. S. Smith, Michigan;
Allen Smith, at large;	Allen Smith, at large;
Fred. Singer, Ohio;	E. D. Taseling, Michigan;
John F. Meigs, Pa.	Nelson Taylor, New York;
John Jonathan, Harrington, at large;	John Jonathan, Harrington, at large;
Albert Webster, son of Colonel Webster;	Albert Webster, son of Colonel Webster;
J. S. Williams, Illinois;	C. R. Wilson, Pennsylvania;
E. W. Bridge, New York;	E. W. Bridge, New York;
T. A. Deblois, Georgia;	E. H. West, New York;
A. Whittell, Nevada Territory;	E. N. Creely, Louisiana;
John Benjamim, New York;	F. H. Delano, Massachusetts;
C. A. Weidmann, New York;	C. A. Weidmann, New York;
F. G. Hyde, Connecticut;	F. A. Howes, New York;
F. A. Howes, New York;	G. A. Hunt, New York;
R. P. Ganea, Pennsylvania;	R. P. Ganea, Pennsylvania;
B. F. Tilley, Rhode Island;	H. C. Hunter, New York;
E. W. Bliss, Dakota Territory;	E. W. Bliss, Dakota Territory;
J. P. Neale, Maine;	J. P. Neale, Maine;

MIDSHIPMEN ON PROBATION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

FIRST CLASS.

Henry Glass, Ill.	Age when admitted.	Frank Wildes, Mass.	Age when admitted.
Philip H. Cooper, N. Y.	16	Arent S. Crownshield, N. Y.	17
Ernest J. Dickman, Wis.	16	George H. Weddigh, N. H.	17
William W. Macay, N. Y.	14	John C. Pegram, Ky.	18
Chas. McGregor, Ill.	17	Charles H. Craven, Me.	16
Marston Niles, N. J.	18	Joseph B. Coghlan, Ill.	15
Ira Harris, Jr., N. Y.	17	Aug. G. Kellogg, Ill.	17
Allan D. Brown, N. Y.	17	John D. Clark, N. Y.	15
Wm. W. Hendrickson, Ohio.	16	James H. Sands, Md.	14
Henry C. Taylor, Ohio.	15	Yates Stirling, Md.	17
Pierre d'Orleans, France.	15		

SECOND CLASS.

Wm. C. Wise, Ky.	17	Geo. D. B. Glidden, Me.	16
Williamson Dunn, Ind.	16	Geo. W. Coffin, Mass.	14
Courtlandt C. Clements, Ind.	17	Colby M. Chester, Conn.	15
Wm. B. Hoff, Pa.	14	Wm. K. Wheeler, N. Y.	16
Richard P. Leans, Md.	11	Robley D. Evans, Utah.	15
Lewis Clark, Conn.	14	Charles J. Barclay, Penn.	17
Dennis W. Mullen, Ky.	16	Nicoll Lydlow, N. Y.	19
Purnell F. Harrington, Del.	17	Charles V. Gridley, Mich.	15
Wm. H. Whitney, Wis.	17	Francis Morris, N. Y.	16
Clarence Rathbone, N. Y.	16	Charles R. Clark, Vt.	17
Charles D. Sigbee, N. Y.	14	Charles H. Pendleton, Ky.	15
Arthur H. Cook, Ohio.	15	Rollin C. Ervin, Penn.	15
Francis A. Cook, Mass.	17	George T. Davis, Mass.	16
Douglas P. Cassell, Ohio.	15	Wm. A. Van Bleek, N. Y.	15
Wm. S. Dana, N. Y.	16	Geo. M. McClure, Pa.	17
Henry D. Wyman, N. Y.	15		

THIRD CLASS.

Louis Belrose, Va.	15	Chas. D. Griswold, Vt.	16
Ed. V. Rowe, N. Y.	14	Geo. A. Converse, Vt.	17
Geo. W. De Long, N. Y.	17	Oliver T. Garrison, Mich.	14
Geo. Talcott, Ohio.	17	Sam'l. P. Baird, Ind.	17
Robt. Turpy, Ohio.	17	Sam'l. P. Baird, Ind.	17
Francis M. Barber, Ohio.	16	Charles W. Breed, Ohio.	16
David N. Bell, Ind.	15	Robert B. Reynolds, N. Y.	17
Wallace Grindall, Md.	15	Socrates Hubbard, Mich.	17
Royal B. Bradford, Me.	17	Josiah M. Wilson, Ind.	17
Godfrey M. Hunter, D. C.	14	Wm. H. Elliott, Ind.	17
Wm. H. Preston, Pa.	17	H. W. Gwinnett, Mich.	15
Henry E. Nichols, N. Y.	17	Francis H. Parker, N. Y.	17
John S. Newall, N. Y.	15	Timothy A. Lyons, Minn.	16
Fran. M. Grove, N. H.	17	Thomas S. Wilson, Cal.	16
Chas. H. Black, Del.	17	Charles M. Thomas, Pa.	15
Thos. P. Wilson, N. Y.	16	Jacob E. Noyes, Pa.	15
Geo. A. Blenkinsop, Ind.	16	Benj. S. Richards, Pa.	16
Edwin S. Towle, Ind.	16	Abiel C. Parker, N. J.	16
Frederick McCormick, Ind.	16	James E. Craig, N. Y.	17
Joseph E. Craig, N. Y.	16	James L. Mitchell, Ohio.	15

ADVANCED THIRD CLASS.

Albert G. Caldwell, Ind.	15	Casper F. Goodrich, Conn.	14
Albert L. Beker, N. Y.	17	John A. Vaughan, Pa.	16
French E. Chadwick, Vt.	17	John Schouler, Mass.	17
John C. Kennett, Mich.	18	Chas. H. Schmitz, Ind.	14
Chas. Kennedy, N. Y.	16	Benj. P. Lanbator, Pa.	17
H. T. Dunn, N. Y.	17	Geo. W. Pigman, Ind.	17
H. C. White, Conn.	17	Geo. B. Weaver, Pa.	17
Arthur H. Fletcher, Ohio.	17	Samuel H. Baker, Ark.	16
Geo. S. B. Sullivan, Mass.	15	Horatio M. Bigelow, Me.	17
Chas. H. Davis, Jr., Mass.	16	Horace Elmer, N. J.	14
Herman C. Raebel, Ohio.	14	Edward M. Stedman, Mass.	16
George N. Flag, Vt.	17	Theo. F. Jewell, Va.	17
David C. Woodrow, Ohio.	16	Francis W. Dickens, Conn.	16
Edmonon H. McCauley, N. J.	17	Eugene B. Thomas, Ohio.	15
Edwin A. De Camp, Ohio.	16	Geo. E. Ide, Ohio.	15
Geo. H. Annerstrout, Ind.	16	Oscar F. Heyer, Mich.	17
Wm. M. Folger, Ohio.	17	Horatio M. Bigelow, Me.	17
Rich. C. Hooker, N. Y.	17	Thomas Perry, N. Y.	17
H. N. Manney, Minn.	17	James P. Ragdale, Texas.	15
John G. Connor, Ind.	17	Chas. H. Fitzgerald, Pa.	17
Albert D. Taylor, Pa.	17	Chas. White, Ohio.	16
Albert S. Towle, Ind.	16	Edwin	

States on the 30th of September, 1863, with the States from which each person was appointed, the State or country where born, and the compensation, pay, and emoluments allowed to each; also the names, force, and condition of all ships of war, &c., belonging to the United States, and when and where built."

OBITUARY.

MAJOR EDWARD B. HUNT, U. S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The Army has again to mourn the loss of one of its brightest ornaments in the death of Major EDWARD B. HUNT, of the Corps of Engineers, who expired on Friday last, the 2d instant, at the Brooklyn Marine Hospital, from injuries received while experimenting with the "Sea Miner," a sub-aqueous projectile invention, which Major HUNT had all but completed at the time of the unhappy accident which caused his death. From some failure to open one of the valves of the "Sea Miner," a premature explosion took place, and the gas evolved so affected the experimenter that he fell headlong into the chamber containing the machinery of the invention, thus fall producing concussion of the brain.

Major HUNT was born in 1822, in Livingston County, N. Y., and was appointed to the Military Academy from his native State in 1841. He graduated second in the class of 1845, which numbered amongst its members Generals W. F. SMITH, THOMAS J. WOOD, CHARLES P. STONE, FITZ JOHN PORTER, JOHN P. HATCH, JNO. W. DAVIDSON, and GORDON GRANGER, still in the service of the United States; and of Generals now in the rebel service, W. H. C. WHITING, E. KIRBY SMITH, JAMES M. HAWES, and BARNARD E. BEE, who was one of the first rebel generals killed at the battle of Bull Run. Upon graduation he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and was immediately assigned to duty as Assistant to the Board of Engineers for Atlantic Coast Defence, upon which duty he continued for above a year; in the meantime (Dec. 29, 1845) he received his full commission as Second Lieutenant of Engineers.

From 1846 to 1849 Lieutenant HUNT filled the important position of Principal Assistant-Professor of Civil and Military Engineering at the Military Academy, West Point, with high credit to himself and great advantage to his Alma Mater. For the next two years he was employed as Assistant-Engineer upon Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; and from 1851 to 1855 we find him the efficient Assistant of Professor Bache, in the Coast Survey Bureau; wherein he rendered the most important services, and left the strong impress of his talents and industry. In July, 1853, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy; and from 1855 to 1857 was charged with the engineer operations in Newport Harbor, R. I., including Fort Adams. During this period he also constructed and repaired many important light-house structures in Rhode Island; and, on the termination of these duties in 1857, he was ordered to Key West, where for five years he directed the construction of Fort Taylor and other defensive works on that Island, receiving his Captaincy while serving there, July 1st, 1859.

To the foresight, activity, and devoted patriotism of Major HUNT, the Nation is more indebted than it is ever likely to appreciate, for the preservation from rebel seizure of the invaluable strongholds of the Florida Reef.

Upon his return to the North in 1862, Major HUNT was immediately ordered to the field, to take part in the then pending Corinth campaign; but the threatening aspect of affairs in the Shenandoah valley caused a change in his orders, and for a short period he became the Chief-Engineer of the 5th Army Corps, commanded by Major-General BANKS. From this duty he was relieved and placed on special service under the Navy Department, to perfect the great invention which, for more than a year, he had been elaborating in his mind, and was sanguine would successfully defeat any naval attacks that the most powerful fleets of the world could make upon our harbors. While thus actively engaged for the Navy, Major HUNT's indefatigable industry also found time to superintend the construction of the defences of the west entrance to Narragansett Roads, the completion of a battery in New London, Conn., and the erection of temporary works for the protection of New Haven Harbor, Conn. Fortunately for the country and the cause of science, his invention of the "Sea Miner" is so far advanced, that not even his untimely death can interrupt its completion. It will be carried on by a distinguished engineer, to whom Major HUNT fully entrusted his views; and if it can accomplish one tithe of what is claimed for it, his name will become historical in connection with the most purely novel, terrible, and far-reaching weapon of modern warfare.

Major HUNT's loss will be deeply felt by the Engineer Corps and by the whole Army. He was an officer whose genius and industry reflected lustre on the profession of arms, his pen contributing to *Silliman's Journal* and all the other literary and scientific works of the country, papers of the utmost value and most varied research. Personally he was a warm and large-hearted friend, a zealous and thoroughly conscientious officer, a man of sincerely patriotic views, and one devoted above all other things to the glory of his country and the honor of his corps. He was brother to the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, of New York, and his loss will carry grief into a large circle of friends, who knew and prized his worth. General CANBY paid a handsome and deserved tribute to his memory in General Orders No. 31 of the Post of New York City and Harbor, of which we append a copy.

DEATH OF MAJOR E. B. HUNT.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. TROOPS, NEW YORK CITY,
AND HARBOR, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 31.—The Commanding General, with deep regret, announces to this command the death, on the 2d inst., of Major E. B. Hunt, U. S. Engineers, the result of an accident while engaged in the prosecution of investigations incident to his profession, and immediately connected with the war in which we are now engaged.

The deceased was a native of this State, and throughout his services of more than eighteen years has been noted as an active, zealous and earnest officer, and for his scientific attainments in and beyond the sphere of his immediate profession. His loss will be felt not only in his own corps and the Army, but by the country he has served so long and faithfully.

His distinguished services commend his memory to our respect, and his untimely death invites for his family and friends our warmest sympathy.

By order of

Brigadier-General CANBY,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

From the London Mechanics' Magazine.

AMERICAN GUNS.

ALTHOUGH both England and France have done much toward the introduction of heavy ordnance into their forts and navies, the goddess of peace has hitherto prevented us from practically testing the capabilities of guns intended to throw shot, ten or twenty of which would make up a ton. In America the case is different; and we find that the resources of the military engineer and the naval architect, have rendered a recourse to enormous ordnance all but indispensable; and compelled by practical difficulties to throw theory almost wholly overboard, the rival Governments have each distinguished the real value to be attached to range and accuracy, both as distinct from, and combined with, smashing effect and penetrative power. On land, rifled guns of long range and extreme accuracy are rightly deemed of the utmost value, and we find in consequence that American parks of artillery are usually distinguished by the presence of numerous guns, sufficiently like those of WHITWORTH and ARMSTRONG to be regarded as nearly identical. None of these field-pieces are heavy, or intended to throw shot of any considerable weight; but, being well served, they have done tremendous execution at ranges which would be looked on as fabulous fifty years ago. A just appreciation of what was required from the "Monitors" and iron-clad steamboats, has secured to them an armament, the great characteristic of which is immense smashing power at a considerable range, without any great pretensions to accuracy. Our readers are too well acquainted with the performance of these guns to require any elaboration of the results at our hands.

Hitherto we have been unsuccessful in the introduction of any guns throwing shot much exceeding 100 lb. weight. This arises from a misapprehension of the mission which very heavy ordnance is calculated to fulfill; from a faulty principle of construction following as a consequence; from defective materials, and imperfections in the mode of formation. In all these respects, our practice differs materially from that of the Americans. We attach little or no value even to a 200 lb. gun if it be not rifled. The moment we obtain a smooth-bore of the kind, it is sent to the shops to be rifled—destroyed in consequence—pronounced a failure, and all large guns included in a sweeping condemnation. Our American friends, on the contrary, are content with the smooth-bore, well knowing that sharp rifling, heavy shot, and sufficient powder to attain a long range, are incompatible in the present state of the iron manufacture; hence their papers seem with reports the truth of which we see no reason to doubt, of the performance of 150 lb. and 200 lb. guns; spoken of, too, with a familiarity which shows that their use is, if not universal, at least general. It will be urged that the "Monitors" are armed with heavy rifled guns as well as smooth-bores; but we must remember that the American rifling is very different from ours—in fact, the system of grooving applied to most of their heavy cannon would scarcely be considered to deserve the name here, so slow is the twist.

It is extremely erroneous to conclude that all these guns are made of wrought-iron. Even without the positive evidence on the subject placed at our command, we have the negative information, derived from our own failures, to prove that the manufacture of heavy guns from wrought-iron is uncertain in the extreme. The American forges are certainly superior in no way to ours, in dealing with large masses of iron; and the Ordnance Department of the United States was so well impressed—as far back as the year 1841—with the importance of perfecting the manufacture of cast-iron guns, that able officers were appointed to every cannon foundry under contract with the Government, to conduct experiments, and see that all the resources of science and art were employed to produce the best possible ordnance. Some brands of American cast-iron are infinitely superior to anything we can produce here. Inspection has increased the average strength of cast-iron cannon from 23,638 lb. to 37,774 lb. of transverse strain per square inch of section. The principle of re-melting is largely carried out, in some experiments the transverse strength of the iron having doubled by four meltings. This principle, combined with a careful admixture of different samples, and the exposure of the melted iron to a very intense heat for considerable periods, is found so far to improve its quality, that a sample was obtained at the Greenwood Foundry, N. Y., the density of which was 7.304, and its tensile strength 45,970 lb.! When we state that our best irons seldom exceed half this—23,000 lb. being a high average—we are in a position to understand why cast-iron ordnance succeeds better in America than in Great Britain. Bronze guns are little used, except for the smallest pieces; its great expense and the uncertainty of the quality produced, condemning it for heavy ordnance. Major WADE's experiments in 1850 showed a difference in the density of various samples, taken from the same gun, equal to 20 lb. to the cubic foot; the variation in tenacity being as 100 is to 236. A large proportion of the cast-iron ordnance is constructed on the "RODMAN" principle. The guns are cast hollow round a central core, through which a stream of cold water, entering at the bottom, flows continuously, until the gun has become much cooled. Two 8-inch guns, cast, the one hollow the other solid, were discharged repeatedly. The one cast solid burst at the 73d fire, while the other withstood 1,500 rounds, and was pronounced practically indestructible with service charges. We have already stated that the heaviest guns used in the American Navy are, as a rule, either smooth-bores, or, if rifled, the grooves have an extremely moderate twist, the general principle of construction being to impart just such a velocity of rotation, and no more, to an elongated projectile, as will secure it from turning over in its flight. When the shot is made short in proportion to its diameter, very little suffices for this, and the gun is thus saved from the strain due to sharp rifling. The range is maintained with smaller quantity of powder, and the accuracy of flight is preserved sufficiently for practical purposes. Range is imperially affected by the resistance of the atmosphere. The resisting surface area of the ARMSTRONG shot is to the 68-lb. spherical projectile as 10 is to 50, while the expansive range of the powder is nearly 24 to 15. These are the conditions which secure range, to which rifling is really, in the abstract, inimical. Were it possible to discharge a conical shot, with a length of four or five diameters, from a smooth-bore, its range would be nearly double that of the ARMSTRONG gun; and though this is to a

certain extent impracticable, there is nothing, probably, to prevent the construction of a 100-lb. gun, which would pierce the *Warrior's* side at 1,200 yards, with a charge which even a good cast-iron gun might sustain many hundreds of times without injury. It would only be necessary to use a shot two or three diameters long, fitted so accurately as practically to prevent windage, while five or six grooves, making, perhaps, one-tenth of a turn in the length of the gun, would secure the end on flight of the projectile. It is very unlikely that such a gun would have sufficient accuracy to pick off a field officer at a range of a couple of miles, nor is there any reason that it should. We strain every nerve to supply our ships with arms of precision, forgetting that the conditions essential to the proper exercise of their powers can never be secured at sea. The officers on board the *Excellent*, when experimenting on rifled guns by firing at a fixed mark, found "that there being no wind, and the tide keeping the vessel steady, they were sure of hitting it." Immediately "the wind was a little too strong for the tide, and the vessel moved about, there was a considerable difference in the precision of the firing, although the water was as smooth as glass." Smooth seas and balmy breezes are rather the exception at sea, and neither WHITWORTH nor ARMSTRONG would stand much chance of hitting a vessel even a mile off in a gale. The proper place for long range guns of great precision, is in the fort, the battering train, and the park of artillery. On board ship they are out of place, simply because we cannot avail ourselves of their real points of excellence. The 68-lb. is considered defective, because it wants range and accuracy. In smashing power it stands pre-eminent. The wisest course is to impart the advantages of a modified system of rifling to an arm which we cannot really dispense with; such guns would thus be rendered capable of discharging conical projectiles much higher, and better calculated for long flights than spherical 68-lb. shot, without any considerable sacrifice of initial velocity. Iron plates 4½ inches thick would prove a poor defence at even 1,000 yards from such ordnance.

The principal strain on the material composing a gun is indirectly due to the force required to overcome the *vis inertia* of the projectile. The power required to start a heavy shot into rapid motion, in a space of time inappreciable small, is something enormous, and would seem to imperatively dictate a recourse to some expedient which will put the shot gradually in motion; several have been resorted to. In America, Eaton's gun has proved very successful. This gun, which is of considerable length, is loaded with a cartridge filled with an extremely slow-burning powder next the shot, the rest of the charge is made up of the quickest powder which can be obtained. The charge is ignited in front, thereby starting the shot into motion. A 6-lb., at 5 deg. elevation, has thrown its shot 2,457 yds.; at 10 deg., 4,000 yds.; at 2 deg., 1,100 yds.

The armament of our Navy becomes, if possible, of more importance day by day. Ship guns will now have to perform work such as they never had to perform before. Field artillery requires little change. The same work has to be performed by it now which it accomplished fifty or one hundred years ago. It will have to be done at greater ranges, that is all. If we draw the proper distinctions between the services, we shall at once see the folly of sacrificing weight of shot and penetrative power to the attainment of a precision of fire, which, for its proper development, absolutely demands a fixed basis. In guns of great size, grooved just enough to secure the leisurely rotation of shot carefully made, and so fitted that windage is impossible, will be found the real weapon for the Navy. We have evidence before our eyes of the actual performance of such guns on the American continent. The lesson is too valuable to be suffered to slip from us unimproved. We search in vain for the record of any ordnance experiments which decide the minimum amount of twist requisite to secure the proper rotative velocity of a projectile. We believe the day is not far distant when such knowledge will be invaluable, for on it depends in a great degree the success of all large guns. Without elongated shot, we cannot have range or penetration at distances. Without rifling, we cannot use elongated shot. The heaviest ordnance has hitherto failed when rifled; and in the reconciliation of these apparent incompatibilities, will be found the most serious problem which the science of gunnery ever presented. We believe its solution lies in so modifying the rifled system, that the communication of a moderate rate of rotation may no longer increase the resistance to the motion of a projectile through the bore of a gun, to such an excessive degree as to lead to its immediate or ultimate destruction.

REBEL PRIVATEERS.

The three privateers, *Alabama*, *Tuscaloosa* and *Georgia*, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in the early part of August. The *Alabama* had captured the bark *Sea Bride*, Captain White, from New York, as she was entering Cape Town harbor. The *Conrad*, the tender to the privateers, had captured the ship *Santee*, Captain Baker, bound from Akyab to England, and bonded her. The inhabitants of Cape Town were thrown into great excitement by the arrival of the vessels. Captain Semmes was the centre of attraction, his ship being crowded from morning until night with curious visitors. The capture of the American bark *Sea Bride*, within only two miles-and-a-half from land, and the admission into a British port of the *Tuscaloosa*, which was herself a prize, led to strong protests on the part of the American Consul.

The Captain and officers of the *Alabama* say that the total number of her captures has been 56 ships, by which they estimate the damage to us to be not less than four million dollars, to say nothing of the indirect results of the cruise in the way of loss of freights, high war insurance, and numerous sales of enemy's ships to put them under neutral flags. The following is a complete list of her captures:

Ockmulee, Starlight, Ocean Rover, Alert, Weathergaze, Alatama, Benjamin Tucker, Courser, Virginia, Elisha Dunbar, Brilliant, Emily Farnum, Wave Crest, Dunquerque, Manchester, Tonawanda, Lamplighter, Lafayette, Crenshaw, Lauretta, Baron de Castine, Levi Starbuck, T. B. Wales, Martha, Union, Ariel (mail steamer), U. S. Gunboat Hatteras, Golden Rule, Chastelair, Palmetto, Golden Eagle, Olive Jane, Washington, Bethia Thager, J. A. Parker, Punjab, Morning Star, Kingfisher, Charles Hill, Nora, Louisa Hatch, Lafayette, Kate Corey, Nye, Dorcas Price, Lelah, Union Jack, S. Gildersleeve, J. Snow, Justina, Amazonian, Talisman, Conrad, A. F. Schmidt, Express, Sea Bride.

The U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Jamestown, St. Helena Island, on Saturday evening the 15th inst. from Rio de Janeiro; and having received the information in regard to the rebel privateers, left again in pursuit of the *Alabama*, on Monday the 17th, but returned on the 18th, for coal, of which she took 400 tons, and had to pay 31½ dollars per ton for it. The *Vanderbilt* sailed on the 20th, and was seen by two merchant vessels on the 24th steering in the direction of the Cape of Good Hope, in pursuit of the *Alabama*.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY OF THE ARMY.

The following statement of the sickness and mortality of the Army during the first year of the war, prepared by Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, of the United States Army, under instructions from the Surgeon-General, is one of the most valuable of the statistical papers that have emanated from that office, and we take great pleasure in giving it a place in the columns of the JOURNAL. The statement is addressed to Colonel J. K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon-General:

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
September 2, 1863.

COLONEL:—In accordance with instructions from the Surgeon General, directing me to prepare a brief statement of some of the more important facts with regard to the influence of season and region on the camp diseases of the army, as exemplified by the statistics of the first year of the rebellion, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying tables and diagrams, with a few brief remarks.

The compilation of the medical statistics of the year ending June 30, 1862, has now been completed for some time, and the manuscript of the first volume of the medical history of the war, of which these statistics form a part, will, it is believed, be ready in time to be laid before Congress at its approaching session.

Elaborate statistical tables, with accompanying diagrams, have been compiled separately for each of the great armies in the field, all of which have important bearings upon the subject now under consideration. To present these tables would, however, require a volume of some size, and is therefore out of the question at present; I therefore merely offer certain general facts with regard to a few points of interest, such as the mortality rates, the general sickness rate, and the prevalence of a few of the most important diseases during the first year of the war.

MORTALITY RATES.

The general mortality rate of the armies of the United States during the first year of the rebellion was 67.6 per thousand of mean strength, including with deaths from disease those from wounds and injuries. The mortality from disease alone was 50.4 per thousand; that from wounds and injuries of every kind 17.2 per thousand.

In contrast with these results, it may be stated that the average annual mortality from disease alone, in the United States army, during eighteen years of peace, was 24 per thousand. In the United States army, during the Mexican war, 103.8 per thousand. In the British army, during the Crimean war, 232 per thousand. In the British army, during the year 1859, 9 per thousand. It appears, therefore, that although the mortality of the army from disease during the first year of the present rebellion was far heavier than that of our own or of the British army in time of peace, it was much less than that of the armies engaged in the Mexican or the Crimean wars.

The following table exhibits the monthly mortality rates of the army from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862. The armies have been consolidated for the purpose of comparison into three great divisions. The first consists of the troops operating on the Atlantic coast between the Appalachian range and the sea, and includes the army of the Potomac and the various coast expeditions. The annual mortality from disease alone among these troops was 33.40 per thousand of mean strength.

The second consists of the troops operating in the central basin of the continent, between the Appalachian and the Rocky Mountains; and includes Western Virginia, the armies under Generals Buell, Grant, and Pope, the department of Missouri, with the scattered troops in Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and the northwest. The annual mortality from disease alone in this region was 82.19 per thousand.

The third division consists of the troops on the Pacific slope, between the Rocky mountains and the sea. It includes those serving in northern and southern California, Oregon and Washington Territory. The annual mortality rate was 10.76 per thousand.

It will thus be seen that on the Pacific slope the mortality rate was three times less than on the Atlantic coast, while that of the latter region was twice and a half less than that of the troops serving in the central region.

The small amount of mortality on the Pacific coast is worthy of attention. The rate is hardly greater than that attributed by British and New England statisticians to young men of similar ages in private life. This exemption is in part due, there can be no doubt, to the fact that on the Pacific coast our troops found themselves under conditions much more closely approximating those of peace than of war. But the rate is so much less than has ever been known in the whole United States army in time of peace, that an idea of the superior healthfulness of the Pacific coast is at once suggested. The greater mortality of the central region, as compared with the Atlantic coast, would appear to hold a close relationship to the great prevalence of malarious disease in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which is indicated by tables III, IV and V, showing the monthly rates of camp fever, of intermittent fever, and of diarrhoea.

The three great regions above contrasted differ not only in their annual mortality rate, but the relations of mortality to season are also quite different.

Thus, on the Atlantic coast the mortality, after falling off in September, steadily increased during October, November, and December, diminished through January and February, and then steadily increased again through March, April, May, and June.

In the central region the mortality rates became gradually greater from July, 1861, to March, 1862, diminished in April, increased again in May, and diminished in June.

On the Pacific coast a much more fluctuating course was pursued, and quite unlike either of the others, as will be shown in the following table:

TABLE I.

Monthly mortality rates of the armies of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Atlantic	2.00	2.06	1.39	2.04	2.68	3.24	2.95	3.43	2.58	3.10	3.25	3.5
Central	1.02	1.23	1.44	1.66	1.36	1.61	1.06	6.67	7.46	6.15	82.19	
Pacific	1.45	1.48	1.18	1.54	1.43	0.90	2.10	0.44	1.03	0.36	0.00	10.76

GENERAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

The difference between the three regions above contrasted is not so conspicuous in the general sickness rates as in the mortality, yet the whole number taken sick in the central region was greater than on the Atlantic coast, and in this again greater than on the Pacific. In the first, the number taken on sick report during the year was 3364.14 per thousand of mean strength; in the second, 2748.83, and in the third, 2586.60. It will thus be seen that in each of these regions a large proportion of the troops must have been taken sick several times during the year.

Table II exhibits the monthly ratio of "taken sick" for each of the three regions. It does not indicate the "constant sickness rate," but the total number taken on sick report during the month. The monthly fluctuations exhibited by this table are, of course, much less instructive than those of individual diseases; they serve, however, to indicate a gradual improvement in the sanitary condition of the army during the war.

It would be exceedingly interesting were it possible to present a table representing the "constant sickness rates" for the same period; but the imperfect data in the Surgeon-General's office, for the first year of the war, do not afford the means for computing such a table in a reliable manner.

TABLE II.

Monthly sickness rates of the armies of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Atlantic	10.49	20.30	32.22	24.46	22.08	14.49	7.45	8.43	7.00	12.01	15.52	16.78
Central	37.27	62.27	53.62	27.27	49.29	73.20	94.98	105.63	27.41	27.88	26.02	
Pacific	5.08	6.50	8.60	18.60	19.80	19.21	9.46	15.27	10.70	5.47	9.65	12.46

This makes the per centage for the year 238.99 on the Atlantic border; 319.94 in the Central region, and 60.95 on the Pacific coast.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.

Intermittent fever, although a very frequent affection, has not been the cause of any great mortality. On the Atlantic border the annual ratio of cases was 195.94 per thousand of mean strength, the rate of deaths to cases 6.0 per thousand, or one to 165.9. In the central region the annual ratio was 375.34, the deaths 5.9 per thousand cases, or one to 170.0. On the Pacific coast the annual ratio was 151.68 per thousand of mean strength and no deaths.

The distinctly autumnal character of the disease is well shown in the following table.

TABLE IV.

Monthly rates of intermittent fevers in the armies of the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Atlantic	10.49	20.30	32.22	24.46	22.08	14.49	7.45	8.43	7.00	12.01	15.52	16.78
Central	37.27	62.27	53.62	27.27	49.29	73.20	94.98	105.63	27.41	27.88	26.02	
Pacific	5.08	6.50	8.60	18.60	19.80	19.21	9.46	15.27	10.70	5.47	9.65	12.46

This makes the per centage for the year 195.94 on the Atlantic border; 375.34 in the Central region; and 151.68 on the Pacific coast.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.

Diarrhea and dysentery caused about one-fourth of all the sickness reported. On the Atlantic border more than half the army suffered, and in the central region the number of cases almost equalled the mean strength. Although not nearly so fatal as camp fever, affections of this class were an important cause of the mortality of our army. In the chronic cases, though most generally called diarrhea, and not dysentery, the colon was the seat of the chief lesion. The most characteristic post mortem appearance was a thickened, softened condition of the mucous membrane, with pigment deposit and enlargement of the solitary follicles, frequently terminating in ulceration, the ulcers being sometimes punctiform, sometimes extensive, and irregular. In this condition the small intestine frequently participated, more or less, but often presented nothing abnormal.

It appears from Table V that the annual ratio of diarrhea and dysentery on the Atlantic coast was 646.01 cases per thousand of mean strength.

In the central region 994.77 per thousand, and on the Pacific coast 319.64. The relative mortality was, in the Atlantic region, 2.1 deaths per thousand cases, or one in 483; in the central, 9.6 per thousand, or one in 103.8; on the Pacific, 0.9 per thousand, or one in 1,159.

TABLE V.

Monthly rates of diarrhea and dysentery in the armies of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Atlantic	108.23	116.29	70.80	62.66	46.14	24.54	25.20	22.29	20.35	22.67	70.92	n. 16
Central	88.93	127.72	138.34	122.50	69.15	14.27	68.14	64.10	54.15	68.66	105.32	97.07
Pacific	23.41	40.67	33.12	32.06	35.95	23.12	18.67	20.00	22.85	18.97	25.05	30.25

This makes the per centage for the year, 646.01 on the Atlantic border; 994.77 in the Central region; and 319.64 on the Pacific coast.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS.

Catarrhal affections of every class were exceedingly common, attacking nearly one-half the forces in the field. The relative frequency in the three regions of the country appears to have been about the same. On the Atlantic border 455.47 per thousand of mean strength. In the central region 427.2 per thousand, and on the Pacific slope 407.61. In all the frequency of these affections increased greatly during the winter, and diminished during the warmer months. The maximum month being January for the Atlantic and central, and February for the Pacific region. A large proportion of the severer catarrhal cases occurred as sequels to camp measles. The vast majority of the simple catarrhal cases terminated in recovery, the deaths being one to every 1,127.8 cases on the Atlantic coast; one to every 560.0 cases in the central region; and no deaths occurring from this cause on the Pacific region. A certain number of these catarrhal cases, however, terminated in pneumonia, and thus a part, at least, of the mortality of catarrhal affections is reported under that head. The annual rates of pneumonia for the three regions were as follows:—On the Atlantic coast, 25.7 cases per thousand of mean strength, the deaths being 131.1 per thousand cases, or one death to every 7.6 cases; in the central region the cases were 64.2 per thousand of mean strength, the deaths 239.2 per thousand, or one to every 4.1; on the Pacific slope the cases were 20.9 per thousand of mean strength, the deaths 13.1 per thousand cases, or one to every 7.6 cases.

An inspection of the table at once exhibits the autumnal character of the disease. On the Atlantic coast the monthly number of attacks steadily increased until November, 1861, then as steadily diminished until March, 1862; after which they once more increased in frequency. In the central region the maximum was attained in September, 1861, followed by a gradual diminution till March, and a subsequent increase as on the Atlantic coast. On the Pacific coast, although there is less regularity in the fluctuations, it will be observed that October was the maximum month. The most superficial observer cannot fail to be struck with the similarity between these three waves and those of the intermittent fevers, of whose malarial nature there is no doubt, and which are illustrated in the next table.

TABLE III.

Monthly rates of camp fever in the armies of the United States during the year ending June 30, 1862, expressed in ratio per thousand of mean strength.

REGION.	1861.						1862.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Atlantic	23.94	23.99	24.91	32.56	41.36	39.02	67.46	23.81	9.88	29.00	14.94	11.33
Central	12.81	16.45	25.51	21.25	43.77	63.85	78.75	49.45	42.74	28.07	14.21	11.73
Pacific	9.08	14.42	24.02	25.75	40.61	77.77	43.97	46.46	31.31	12.77	15.55	17.33

This makes the per centage for the year, 456.47 on the Atlantic border; 427.20 in the Central region; and 407.61 on the Pacific coast.

RELIABILITY OF THE FOREGOING RATIOS.

In conclusion, a few remarks may be made upon the reliability of the statistics from which the foregoing ratios are deduced. It is frankly admitted that the data in the Surgeon-General's office, from which the statistics of the first year of the war were compiled, are exceedingly incomplete.

No systematic effort appears to have been made to secure reports of sick and wounded prior to June, 1862, when already fourteen months of war had elapsed. The existing reports, referring to the three months men, are too few to enable the statistician to deduce any reliable ratio of sickness and mortality for that force, and for a long time after the three years volunteers were mustered into the service, many of their surgeons persistently neglected to furnish the reports required by regulations. In fact, up to the close of the first year of the war the sick reports received at the Surgeon-General's office never represented, for any one month, more than two-thirds of the army actually in the field. In carefully attempting to compile the statistics of the several armies for the first year of the war, it has not been possible therefore to secure a perfect record for any one of them; the figures never represent the whole force, but always merely a certain number of the component regiments; nevertheless, so far as they go, it is believed that these statistics are as accurate and reliable as any medical statistics heretofore published; and although it has not been possible to represent the whole army by them, they correspond to so vast a host that they possess high value in themselves, and may fairly be assumed to approximate, in the closest manner, the results which would have been attained had the reports been complete.

In fact, the number of regiments reporting is so great that the statistics from which these ratios have been prepared may safely be said to be the largest medico-military statistics every yet compiled.

Great efforts have been made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, to secure completeness in the medical statistics; and these efforts, although not crowned with perfect success, have had the effect of rendering the reports for that year comparatively complete, and the work of compiling them is progressing as rapidly as is possible with the clerical force employed.

It is believed that, as the attention of the medical officers in service is now fully directed to the effort being made to compile these statistics, their hearty co-operation may be relied upon, and that the figures for the present year may be hoped to be as nearly complete as can be expected from any great army in time of war.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

At a banquet at Liverpool, September 21, in honor of the officers of the Channel fleet, Lord STANLEY, in response to a toast, said:

"We have no contemptible naval reserve; and though we cannot pretend locally to compete with those magnificent vessels which are now lying in our waters, yet I think we have a Navy of our own not greatly unworthy to compete even with them—Navy existing indeed for purposes exclusively peaceable, but not less a triumph of human industry and skill—in those vast ocean steamers which have joined the new world to the old, which cross the Atlantic with the regularity of boats crossing a ferry, and with a speed which is only surpassed by the railroad. But, gentlemen, it is not only to us; it is to every person, of whatever country he may be, that the sight of such vessels as we witness is not only interesting, but novel. We are seeing that which is strictly an experimental fleet—a fleet in which almost every vessel is an experiment, or, perhaps I may say, a combination of experiments. We have seen probably the last of these old wooden two-deck line-of-battle-ships which will ever carry the flag of the British Admiral; and certainly a more splendid vessel of her class than the *Edgar* never sailed the seas. We have seen the first of those new mighty engines of destruction which are revolutionizing naval war, and which our friends on the other side of the Atlantic are kind enough to be trying on so large a scale at their own expense and for our instruction. Gentlemen, I confess that I wish that the House of Commons, as a body, could have seen what you and I have seen, what you and I have witnessed—for seeing is believing, and I am sure that that sight would have impressed upon their minds two facts which have been very strongly impressed upon my own—one, that for the money which we have expended pretty largely of late years we have value received; the other, that in this matter of naval architecture we are literally feeling our way. I can speak, of course, upon such a subject only at second hand, but if I may express what seems to me a very general opinion among those best competent to judge, it is more than doubtful whether we have as yet got that gun which is to be the gun of the future; and it is, perhaps, open to doubt, splendid as are those ships which lie in our waters, whether we have got that exact model of a ship which is to be the man-of-war of the future. Now, I think it is our duty, as members of the House of Commons, to bear in mind specially the tentative and experimental character

what we are now doing; it is our duty to grudge no outlay which is necessary for the purpose of an efficient defence of the country; that is a duty from which assuredly we shall not shrink. It is our duty, above all, to shrink from no outlay which might be necessary for the purpose or experiment; but it is not less our duty at the same time to avoid that fault into which we have often fallen before, and into which, while men remain what they are, it is always possible we may fall again—I mean the fault of being satisfied with what we have accomplished—of resting upon our oars, and of assuming that what we consider the perfect model of to-day will be the equally perfect model ten years hence."

One of the English papers, alluding to this Channel fleet, expresses the same doubt as to these vessels being the model of the "man-of-war of the future." It says:

"That the Admiralty should take a pride in the new and magnificent vessels known as the Channel fleet is only natural, and these splendid fighting ships are now going the round of the British ports, to afford the inhabitants an opportunity of seeing and appreciating vessels which, in the event of war, would be called on to defend our hearths and homes, and no doubt would defend them gallantly. They have cost enormous sums of money, have been fitted up with every modern appliance, are mostly iron-clad, and are far more capable of repelling shot and inflicting punishment than any other vessels in the British Navy. But the experience of actual war as it has been recently exhibited in the

American struggle, casts a doubt on the efficiency of their construction, and raises the question whether another and totally different principle may not supersede them. Science is always advancing, and when the actualities of war show the superiority of one system over another, we have no alternative but to adapt ourselves to the newest and best method."

ARMY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN A. J. S. Molinard, 2d U. S. Artillery, has been retired.

COLONEL Zabriskie, of the 9th New Jersey regiment, has come to his home in Jersey City on a short visit.

COLONEL S. H. Leonard, of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, has been detailed for duty in Boston Harbor.

FIRST-Lieutenant Crawford Allen, Jr., of Battery G, R. I. Artillery, has been promoted to be Captain of Battery H.

FIRST-Lieutenant James B. Cook, of the First R. I. Cavalry, has resigned.

COLONEL A. G. Browne, Military Secretary of Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, has gone to Port Royal.

COLONEL George N. Macy, of the 20th regiment, is in the city.

LIEUT. John Dossauer, of the 39th New York Volunteers, or Garibaldi Guards, has been promoted to a captaincy.

CAPTAIN Ingham Coryell, A. Q. M., has been ordered to report in person to Major-General Stoneman, for duty in the Cavalry Bureau, of which he is Chief.

CAPTAIN George W. Schofield, Co. A, 1st Mo. Artillery, is announced as Aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Schofield.

CAPTAIN E. Gay, 16th U. S. Infantry, has been appointed member of the Department Staff, and announced as Acting Assistant-Inspector-General, Department of the Ohio.

BRIGADIER-General Slough, of the Volunteer Corps, who, for some time past has had command of the forces at and near Alexandria, Va., has left his post on a short leave.

FIRST Lieutenant Isaiah W. Devilbiss, of Company D, 7th Maryland regiment, of Lewistown, Frederick county, died recently from sickness contracted on the Rappahannock.

CAPTAIN Edward G. Parker, Assistant-Adjutant-General on General Martindale's staff, has been ordered to report for duty to the Department of the Gulf.

LEAVE of absence, until further orders, is granted Captain George S. Hollister, 7th U. S. Infantry, to enable him to take command of the 78th regiment New York Volunteers.

COLONEL Silas P. Richmond, of the Third regiment, M. V. M., has been designated Colonel of the Fifty-eighth regiment Veteran Volunteers.

COLONEL Chickering, of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Long Island, and will return to Port Hudson within a few days.

COLONEL Percy Wyndham, who only a few days ago resumed command of his brigade of cavalry, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

MAJOR-General Barnes, the new Military Governor of Norfolk, has arrived in that city and entered upon the duties of his office.

COLONEL J. V. Dubois, A. D. C., by General Orders dated Sept. 29th, is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry, on the staff of Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of the Missouri.

MAJOR O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., is assigned to duty as Assistant-Adjutant-General in charge of the Adjutant-General's office at Headquarters, Department of the Missouri.

CAPTAIN Charles S. Burnham, of Nashua, of Company I of the Third New Hampshire regiment, has been presented by his command with a gold watch and chain valued at two hundred and fifty dollars.

MAJOR B. Rush Plumley, formerly of Major-General Fremont's Staff, is about leaving again for New Orleans, where he has been for several months past supervising the organization of negro troops.

GENERAL Frank P. Blair, Jr., lately left St. Louis, accompanied by his staff, to join his division. He goes to Vicksburg, and will remain there until his duties call him elsewhere.

BRIGADIER-General Patrick has resigned his position as Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, but is to continue for a time to discharge the duties of that office.

A VICKSBURG letter of the 27th ult. says Major-General Grant is still improving, and it is hoped that a few days more will place him on his feet again. The weather is delightful and cool, which is favorable to convalescents.

MAJOR-General Hancock, writing to a friend in Washington, expresses a hope to rejoin the army within three weeks. He is yet lame and unable to ride on horseback, but his wound is healing.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. S. Fillebrown, late of the 10th Maine regiment—which regiment has been mustered out of the service, its time of enlistment having expired—has been appointed U. S. Deputy Marshal of Virginia.

COLONEL Tait, of the 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, has been dismissed the service by order of the President. Colonel Tait was for a long time Provost Marshal of the defences south of the Potomac, and was court-martialed for neglect of his duties as such, but was acquitted by the court.

The remains of the late Major E. B. Hunt were on the 5th removed from this city to West Point, where they were interred with military honors. The body was escorted to the Chambers street dépôt by a battalion of infantry (regulars) and the Navy Yard band.

SECOND Lieutenant Marcus Stirling, and Second Lieutenant J. Bachus, Company C, of the 1st Connecticut cavalry, have received commissions as First Lieutenants. William C. Harrison, Quartermaster's Sergeant, has received a commission as Quartermaster.

The officers of the Irish Brigade who have returned from

the field met recently in this city, and organized as an "Irish Brigade Club." General Meagher and Colonel Nugent were among the individuals elected officers. The aims of the club are declared to be intellectual, charitable and patriotic.

BRIGADIER-General James Bowen, recently in command at New Orleans, has returned North. General Bowen still holds a position in the Police Department as Commissioner, his resignation, which he sent to the Governor last spring, not having yet been acted upon by that official.

FIRST Lieutenant Arthur F. Small, Adjutant 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Lieutenant Oscar H. Clement, 1st company, Andrew's Sharp Shooters, Massachusetts Volunteers, and Second Lieutenant Thos. H. Reed, 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers, have been cashiered for conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, drunkenness and breach of arrest.

The following named officers leave the Army on the 1st of December to take their seats in the United States House of Representatives:—General Robert C. Schenck, Third district, Ohio; General John A. Garfield, Nineteenth district, Ohio; General Ebenezer Dumont, Sixth district, Indiana; General Green Clay Smith, Sixth district, Kentucky; General Ben. F. Loan, Seventh district, Missouri; General Francis P. Blair, Jr., First district, Missouri; Colonel Wm. R. Morrison, Twelfth district, Illinois.

GENERAL T. Kilby Smith relieves General Ransom in the command of Natchez. General Ransom returns to the North to recruit his failing health. General Smith is from Ohio, formerly in command of the 54th Ohio Zouaves; subsequently one of the heroes of Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Arkansas Post, and all the sieges of Vicksburg. He was formerly Marshal of Ohio and County Clerk of Cincinnati; also a Lawyer of prominence, connected with Secretary Chase, of Cincinnati.

The following field officers have been appointed to the regiments of the Invalid Corps, recently organized:—Colonels—Richard H. Rush, George N. Morgan, F. D. Sewall, A. J. Johnson, A. A. Stevens, M. N. Kiswell, A. Y. Johnson, B. J. Sweet, George H. Gile, D. P. Dewitt, B. S. Porter, A. Farnsworth, J. Hendrickson, F. O. Cahill, J. C. Strong, C. M. Provost. Lieutenant-Colonels—J. D. Oliphant, O. V. Dayton, G. S. Jennings, D. K. Warwell, G. W. Beal, George A. Woodward, Charles H. Frederick, Pierre C. Kane, Charles J. Johnson, John H. Bell, John S. Peidel, A. H. Poten, A. P. Carraber, Carlile Boyd, Louis Schaffner. These officers have not been assigned to regiments owing to the limits of their commands not being fixed. The whole number of commissioned officers appointed on the corps to date is 383.

LIEUTENANT Drake De Kay was tried by court-martial in Washington recently, charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in that he on the 15th day of August, 1863, at Seventh street wharf, Washington, D. C., did by signs and gestures direct some bystander unknown, to abstract from a coach then standing by the dock four bottles of intoxicating liquors, which had been taken from the custody of Capt. Guido Ilgars, 14th United States infantry, by the officer of the guard, and ordered to be returned to town, and to privily convey them on board a steamboat them in waiting, in violation of the standing orders issued by the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and in evasion of the sentinels then posted for the execution of those orders. Lieutenant De Kay was acquitted.

NAVY PERSONAL.

THE U. S. Steamer *Newbern*, which arrived at this port last week from North Atlantic Blockading squadron, brought as passenger, Paymaster W. W. T. Greenway of the *James Adger*.

The French Admiral visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday, and was received with due honor. During the day Rear-Admiral Farragut visited the Russian frigates in the harbor; he was conveyed in the Navy Yard tug *Vanderbilt*, remaining some time with the Russians.

THE Naval Board, composed of Rear-Admiral Lewis Goldsborough and Commodore Henry K. Hoff, recently sitting at Newport, R. I., is ordered by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to reassemble in Philadelphia on the 2d November, for the examination of Ensigns, of the date of 1859, previous to their promotion as Lieutenants.

The crews of the *Satellite* and *Reliance*, which were captured on the Rappahannock in August last, are in Washington, but several of the officers are still confined in prison at Richmond. The wounded officers who were left at Urbana, among whom are Acting Ensigns Walters, of the *Reliance* and Summers, of the *Satellite*, have nearly recovered from the effects of their wounds. They state that the people in whose care they were left treated them as they would their own sons, and that nothing was left undone to make their situation as comfortable as possible.

COMMANDER Bell, commanding the West Gulf squadron *pro tem.*, has informed the Navy Department that a pernicious fever has appeared on board the United States steamers re-pairing at New Orleans, from which several deaths have resulted; some of the cases have been well defined yellow fever, and others are recognized by the names of pernicious and congestive fever. He says the disorder has not extended rapidly, so far, and expresses the hope that the approaching cold weather will soon check it. The vessels which have suffered the most are those lying the longest off the city, viz.: the store ship *Fearnott*, the brig *Hollyhook*, and the sloop-of-war *Pensacola*.

LIEUTENANT T. Steele, of the regular navy, has been indulging in a pamphlet, in which he argues the singular proposition, that an entire change should be made in our military and naval system, so that the present system of promotions shall be substituted by the vote of the people. In this way, he claims, we should all become soldiers, and the necessity of so large a standing army would not exist. But he would forestall this with a new system of education, in which men shall be fitted for both military and civil life. Therefore, whenever war arises, we shall be a nation of men ready for military life at once. And it can be dropped he claims as readily for the equally familiar duties of civil life. Mr. Steele's theory we imagine will hardly prevail.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times be pleased to respond, in these columns, to inquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL IS FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, INvariably IN ADVANCE. REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN UNITED STATES FUNDS, OR QUARTERMASTER'S, PAYMASTER'S OR OTHER DRAFFS WHICH SHOULD BE MADE PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF THE PROPRIETOR, W. C. CHURCH.

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The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CITIZEN.—The distinguishing color for officers of the infantry in our service is sky-blue for the ground of the shoulder-straps—or for the chevrons on the sleeves in non-commissioned officers—with the same color for the pants and dark blue stripes. For the artillery, scarlet is the color, and for the cavalry, orange. The cap ornament in the infantry is a golden bugle, with the regimental number in the centre. In the artillery it is two cannons crossed, and in the cavalry two swords crossed. General and staff officers have a golden wreath on the cap, with the letters U. S. in the centre. Their shoulder-straps are on a dark-blue ground, and their pantaloons of the same color, with a golden cord down the leg for the staff, and no stripe for general officers. In the engineers the wreath on the cap has a silver castle in the centre. The sash is buff for General officers, and crimson for the other ranks, excepting in the Medical staff, who wear emerald green. Single-breasted coats, with nine buttons in front and three on each sleeve, are worn by Captains and all officers below that rank. Majors, and all above them, wear double-breasted coats. The buttons for the coat of a Brigadier-General, eight in all, are arranged in four pairs; a Major-General wears nine, arranged in threes. The shoulder-straps of a Second Lieutenant have no bars; those of a First Lieutenant one bar on each end; a Captain, two bars; a Major, a golden leaf; a Lieutenant-Colonel, a silver leaf; Colonels, a silver eagle; Brigadier-Generals, one star; Major-Generals, two stars, and General-in-Chief, three stars. The uniform of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, is a citizen's dress, including a stove-pipe hat, somewhat the worse for wear.

PRIZE MONEY.—Your question in regard to the distribution of prize money is answered by an article in another column, in which a list of prizes ready for settlement is given. We shall from time to time publish similar lists.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

WHAT THE NATION HAS DONE FOR THE WAR.

IN casting around to test the impressive spectacle presented by the armed uprising of the loyal population of the United States during the present war by like manifestations in the history of other nations, it is soon discovered that the circle of comparison really narrows itself down to one single historical point—the uprising of revolutionary France to repel invasion by the armed coalition in 1793-4. Nothing previously on record at all equals the savage energy with which the French people then rose to vindicate their newly-won freedom and independence; and as between our own situation and that of France during the Revolution there are many points of similitude, both in the imminence of the crisis and the universal enthusiasm with which it was met on the part of the people, we will best appreciate the magnitude of the efforts of the loyal States when set side by side with that other and hitherto unmatched exhibition of patriotic ardor. The result will be to show that we have been able voluntarily to place in the field as many soldiers as France was able to raise then; while, if the results of a critical examination of the number of troops claimed to have been raised by France shall be accepted, it will appear that the number really set on foot by her has been doubled by the levies that spontaneously sprang forth in defence of the Union.

A tradition, derived from books composed by men mixed up with the Revolution, will have it that the Convention, after having declared war against the combined powers of Europe, threw at once fourteen armies, of a hundred thousand men each, on fourteen different points of the frontier. This statement is still current in ordinary histories of that period; but it stands no examination, and it is not difficult to prove that there never were, at any period of the Revolution, either fourteen armies or fourteen hundred thousand men in arms. On the 10th of July, 1792, there were four armies—that is, the French army was divided into four corps, making a total of 190,000 men. On

the 26th of January, 1793, the Committee of General Defence proposed to raise the contingent of troops to 502,800 men, and to divide them into eight armies. When, however, the Committee of Public Safety came to distribute the eight armies, we find that the total effective force amounted to only 296,553 men. On the 3d March, a new decree divided the force into eleven armies; and according to the official returns of SAINT JUST to the Committee of Public Safety, these eleven armies formed an aggregate of 479,000 men. After this, no new forces were raised; other armies were "created," but it was on paper; and the total contingent never reached the figure of 500,000 men.

We do not institute these criticisms with the view to make out a case: they are, in fact, not ours at all, but the results of the critical investigations of distinguished modern French historians. These investigations prove conclusively that at no period did the Committee of Public Safety succeed in putting on foot as many as half a million of soldiers; and such was the disorder in the organization of the army that, spite of the two hundred million francs per month which it cost, the troops were never either clothed, fed, or paid. It was to frighten Europe and cover up the malfeasance of their administration, that the Committee of Public Safety invented the fable of fourteen armies, and that they afterwards declared through the *Moniteur* that the contingent was raised to one million eight hundred thousand men.

Passing, now, to the examination of our own military statistics, we shall not find the task of getting at the exact figures much easier than in the case of the French army. We do, however, know what contingents have been officially called for, and can form a proximate induction of the force that has actually been in service. First there was the call for 75,000 men. Then the call for 500,000. Then the three months levies, and lastly the two calls for an aggregate of 600,000 men. As we are estimating the voluntary levies alone, we stop short with them, and do not extend the argument to the contingents under the conscription. According to the returns of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, it was ascertained, after a careful and laborious calculation, that in December, 1861, there were about 525,000 troops in the service of the country. Additional volunteers continued to pour in up to April or May, 1862, when recruiting was stopped, by order of Secretary STANTON. This order was subsequently annulled, though we have no means of getting at the exact returns which volunteering produced. Of the two calls for three hundred thousand men each, however, we know that the whole of the first quota came forward, and even a considerable portion of the second. Besides, we must take into account the twenty or thirty regiments who obeyed the summons of the Secretary of War. In fact, without pushing the investigation to critical exactitude where we have not the data to guide us, it will be safe to say that during the first two years of the war, we have had from first to last not far from a million of men enlisted in the service of the United States.

If we accept these data, it will follow that we have put in the field double the army of Revolutionary France. This is assuredly a striking figure; but it of course depends on the use made of our resources whether they prove a glory or a disgrace to us. One thing we know, that France found her enormous levies a mere encumbrance until she obtained leaders for them—until CARNOT arose to organize, and NAPOLEON to achieve victory. But whatever verdict history shall pronounce on the conduct of those entrusted with power, the spectacle of the armed uprising of a MILLION of men must always remain an incomparable illustration of the fecund patriotism of a free democracy.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WE publish in full on another page of the present issue General ROBERT E. LEE's official report of his campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland, in June and July of the present year; and we need hardly do more than call the attention of our military readers to a document whose historical interest and importance are so marked.

The forty days' campaign of the summer of 1863—beginning June 3d, and ending July 13th—will take its place in history as, of all the offensive movements on the part of the rebels, the most audacious in its conception, the most gigantic in its proportions, looking toward the grandest ends, and bringing to those who initiated it only most disastrous results. It is vexatious,

however, to those who seek to follow the progress of the war, that this "strange, eventful" campaign is surrounded with more obscurities than any other portion of our military history. There is very much in that wonderful counter-march from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, and thence through Maryland into Pennsylvania, that can only be half apprehended even by those who were actors in it, and still more—and especially the movements of the enemy—that cannot as yet be apprehended at all. To cover the series of events from the Union point of view, which are in LEE's report detailed from the rebel point of view, would require the reports of two commanders; and neither the report of General HOOKER nor that of General MEADE, (if rendered), has as yet been made public.

General LEE's report is both satisfactory and unsatisfactory. It is satisfactory in the clear and detailed statement it affords of the march and manœuvres of his army from the time of leaving Fredericksburg up to the period when, defeated, it recrossed the Potomac; but it is very unsatisfactory in the obscurity in which it leaves the general motive of the invasion, and the whole course of its military conduct. The rebel generalissimo promises a fuller exposition hereafter, but for the present much seems to be purposely left in haze; and it is only by a diligent reading "between the lines," that we can apprehend even imperfectly what he did and why he did it.

If we examine General LEE's report with a view to learn the actuating motive of this invasion, we find ourselves greatly at fault in discovering any adequate rationale of a movement attended with so much risk and labor. We may say, generally, however, that offensive operations are not excluded from the theory on which the rebel chiefs have conducted this war: this theory is what is known technically as "defensive, with offensive returns"—that is, such an attitude as will cover their principal strategic points, but without neglecting any favorable opportunity for dealing a damaging blow. Such a favorable opportunity General LEE must have thought he discovered at the time the invasion of the Free States was determined on. But a few weeks had elapsed since the disastrous defeat of the Union force at Chancellorsville, and all reports concurred in showing that the army was much demoralized and dispirited, besides being considerably weakened materially by the expiration of the term of service for the two-year troops, and their consequent withdrawal from the field of active operations. Now, an offensive movement by the flank, on the part of General LEE, would draw the Union Army from its strong position opposite Fredericksburg, where the rebels did not feel strong enough to risk a direct attack, would recover to the rebels the Shenandoah valley, and its rich harvests then ripening, and if successful, would transfer the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac. "It was thought," adds General LEE, "that the corresponding movement on the part of the enemy, to which those contemplated by us could probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army therein, commanded by General HOOKER, and that, in any event, that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the Summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations, and the preparations that they would require."

It must be confessed that the rebel General had a perfect right to reason in this way, and that the reasoning, so far as it goes, is quite correct: but withal the motive seems hardly adequate; and we are to seek the explanation under the veiled expressions we find scattered throughout the report—as, for example, that "it was hoped other valuable results might be attained by military success," and that he was "actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented," etc., etc. No one can be at a loss to interpret these orphic utterances. The one crowning and paramount motive of the invasion—conspicuous in General LEE's report only by its complete absence of mention—was the capture of the coveted capital, the ambition to defeat HOOKER, and dictate a peace at Washington.

In the execution of this design, General LEE first massed his troops—at least the corps of EWELL and LONGSTREET—at Culpepper Court House, leaving only HILL's command as a corps of observation to occupy the lines at Fredericksburgh. A rapid march was

then made by EWELL directly down the Shenandoah valley, and it was not until the rebels had reached as far as Winchester that the Union army was set in motion. The countermarch of our army to the Potomac is one of the most rapid and brilliant movements on record; for whatever General HOOKER's military capacity in other respects may be, no one fit to speak on the matter can deny him a great talent for moving masses of men. With Washington as an objective point, HOOKER had, of course, the shorter line—had in fact the radius of a circle, of which the rebels had to describe a great segment. The Union army pursued the roads near the Potomac, seemingly with the view of taking up a position that would enable it to cover the approaches to Washington. "With a view to draw him from his base," adds General LEE, "LONGSTREET's corps was moved from Culpepper Court House, and advanced along the east side of the Blue Ridge." The object of this bit of strategy is plain, and very clearly reveals that a move on the capital was the governing motive of all LEE's earlier manœuvres; for if he had been able to draw HOOKER after him, and "away from his base," LEE's course would then have been a swinging movement by the left, on the north side of the Potomac, into Washington. This bait failed to draw, and we can read the mortification of the failure, though unexpressed, running throughout the whole of this part of General LEE's report.

We cannot discover in General LEE's operations after entering Maryland and Pennsylvania the proofs of any well-conceived military project. After failing in his manœuvres to induce the Union commander to commit a false step and give him an opening into Washington, his movements seem to have been guided by the one purpose of getting out of the trap as quickly and as safely as possible. While he was making preparations to advance upon Harrisburg, intelligence was received by LEE that the Union army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing northward, and that the head of the column had reached South Mountain. "As our communications with the Potomac were thus menaced," declares General LEE, "it was resolved to prevent his further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly LONGSTREET and HILL were directed to proceed from Chambersburg to Gettysburg." Such is the philosophy of the Battle of Gettysburg—the one action of the campaign: an action which saved the country and the capital, and balked and blighted all the hopes of the invaders. After this engagement—so brilliant for the Union arms—the one object of the Confederate chief was to escape with his army and trains across the Potomac. The portion of his report referring to this part of the campaign presents a vivid picture of the embarrassments and perils that beset the rebels here, and reopens the unavailing regrets that they were not attacked at Williamsport. It will probably always be a matter of dispute whether General MEADE should or should not have attacked the rebels there; but the evidence which General LEE unconsciously renders in his report certainly goes strong for the affirmative.

There is no evidence in his report to show what may be General LEE's own view of the policy of this invasive movement. It has generally been understood that he regarded it as an error, and that the invasion was stimulated by the clamor of a class who make "on to Washington" their watch-word. But it is very clear, both from what is said and what is not said, that Washington was the objective point of this audacious campaign, and that as a whole it was a very complete failure. We cannot close without thanking General LEE, in the name of history, for his report, which clears up much that has hitherto been obscure. May we not hope that the reports of Generals HOOKER and MEADE will now be made public?

A PIOUS PIRATE.

There are a great many curiosities in International Law, but we doubt if there be on record a bit of burlesque quite so monstrous as the rebel corsair SEMMES has lately put forth. The Cape Town *Mail* brings the intelligence that the *Alabama* had, early in August, reached the Cape of Good Hope, bringing with her several prizes, and capturing an American bark within cannon shot of Cape Town. Having finished up this little business, he put into Saldanah Bay, and there remained up to latest advices, painting, refitting, etc., in complete contempt of the Queen's Proclamation, and enjoying

the hospitality of our very neutral British colonial cousins. But SEMMES, like a pious pirate, who insists that his victims shall say their prayers before they walk the plank, resolving to take this opportunity of easing his conscience, and fulfilling the obligations of International Law, proceeded to establish a prize court for the trial and condemnation of his captures. But where does he establish his prize court? *On the deck of his own vessel*, to be sure; and the "extracts from the proceedings of the Admiralty Court, held on board of the *Alabama*, Captain SEMMES presiding," which are furnished in the *Mail* newspaper, form a travesty of the code of maritime law, which, we imagine, has hardly its match.

No point in International Law is more definitely settled than that there can be no Ocean belligerent without a port into which it can take its prizes. Any other rule would be absurd and leave the captor practically a pirate. But the modern law interposes an additional check upon lawless violence, by requiring the condemnation of a competent court. This rule, which is among the most authoritative of the British Admiralty, will be found in the famous letter of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT to JOHN JAY, as follows:—"Before the ship or goods can be disposed of by the captors, there must be a regular judicial proceeding, wherein both parties may be heard, and condemned therefrom, as Prize in a Court of Admiralty, judging by the Law of Nations and Treaties." But this rule is French as well as English. Indeed it is a part of International Law. M. HAUTEFEUILLE, in his elaborate work, (*Des Droits et Des Devoirs des Nations Neutres*, vol. 3, pp. 299, 323, 352,) says; "The cruiser is not recognized as the proprietor of the objects seized, but he is held to bring them before the tribunal, and obtain a sentence declaring them to be prize." The rebels have neither port in which to constitute a Prize Court, nor Admiralty Court before which to bring prizes. Their corsairs are, therefore, pirates pure and simple. When it suits them they burn their victims, and the flames of the *Jacob Bell* and the *Harvey Birch*, will long be flagrant witnesses to the reality of their piracy. But latterly they grow circumspect, and don the livery of the law. We fancy the picture of SEMMES, sitting in his cabin, which, like the wigwam of an Indian warrior adorned with the scalps of his enemies, bears on its walls "between fifty and sixty chronometers, taken out of the different American ships captured by the *Alabama*," and there holding judicial quest on his victims, is worthy to live in history. The proceedings as recorded in the British Colonial paper form a burlesque on the forms of International Law, which should make the British Cabinet blush for their misguided concession to the rebels of Ocean Belligerency.

THE position of General ROSECRANS at Chattanooga, daily more and more strengthened, gives good hope that he will be able to hold his own. But considerable apprehension is felt lest BRAGG and JOHNSTON, fearing to make a direct attack, should attempt to dislodge General ROSECRANS by a turning movement, grasping General ROSECRANS' communications. Such an exploit is certainly not impossible, but the geographical and strategical relations of the region in which the two armies are posted, make such a movement on the part of BRAGG extremely difficult and hazardous. It would be still more so should it be true that we still hold Lookout Mountain, in contradiction of the rebel statement that this important position, which may almost be pronounced the key to Chattanooga, had been carried by a portion of LONGSTREET's command. The mountain itself is a long range, beginning at Chattanooga, and running south by west to Gadsden, Ala. There are only three or four roads practicable for an army over this spur—one at Chattanooga (said to be in our possession), a second at Stevens' Gap, thirty-five miles south, another at Winston's Gap, fifty miles south; but these latter gaps were destroyed by an expedition which General ROSECRANS sent to blow up the roads and render them impracticable. This natural barrier, therefore, forms a good cover for his right wing. On the left wing, General ROSECRANS connects with BURNSIDE's right, and all the fords are strongly guarded. A flank march might be made by way of Kingston, threatening Nashville: but it will be a difficult and perilous operation, and the "Mountain fox" will not be caught napping.

THE number of sick and wounded in the hospitals throughout the country, reported at the Surgeon-General's Office to date of September 26th, is

57,713. About 13,000 enlisted men (paroled prisoners) arrived at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., from Richmond lately. They were accompanied by a few civilians. The number of Rebel officers now in our hands is about 2,500 (an official estimate.)

WE are very glad to observe that our suggestion, a fortnight ago, touching the importance of building more broadside iron-clads, is to be acted upon. Secretary WELLES has revised the plan for the 3,500 ton war ships under consideration in the Navy Department, and determined fully to test the principle of the casemate as compared with the turret. In this view he has rejected the plans of turreted vessels submitted to him, and communicated to the Bureau of Construction his idea of these colossal ships on the broadside model. They will be at least 5,000 tons, and may be 6000 or 7000. The plates for the casemates will be from fifteen to twenty-four feet long, from five and a half to six inches thick, and fully three feet wide. It is hoped to be able to put them afloat in the course of eighteen months.

OUR sailors are eagerly waiting the general distribution of prize money by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department. We publish in this paper a complete list of the prize cases ready for payment up to the first of October. The shares of some crews are very handsome. We are informed that the captain of the *Unadilla*, for instance, obtained as his share of the prize money for the capture of one vessel, (the *Lodona*), \$11,000, while the share of each contraband on board was \$440,00, and theirs was the smallest portion.

WE publish this week an exceedingly important report by Assistant-Surgeon J. J. WOODWARD, on the sickness and mortality of the Army of the United States during the first year of the war. As a statistical document the report has the greatest value. It covers a broader field, perhaps, than any similar paper ever issued by the Medical Department of any other country, and is as near to completeness and accuracy as it is possible to attain. It will be seen that the figures show that the per centage of mortality was less during the period named than in our Army in Mexico or the British Army in the Crimea.

A CURIOUS contrast is presented in the fact that while the iron-clads stand quaking and quiescent before the batteries on Sullivan's Island, three or four slight wooden gunboats (two of them, we believe, improvised from old Staten Island ferry-boats) went boldly up the other day and attacked the heavily-armed batteries in Sabine Pass. We do not commend the example of throwing egg-shell ferry-boats head-on against fortifications, but neither can we see the wisdom of allowing a fleet of iron-ribbed pachyderms to stand idle in face of the enemy. *Might it not be possible to strike something like a fair mean between the two extremes?*

MASON, the rebel Envoy to the British Government, has closed his mission, and in a letter dated September 21, taking leave of Earl RUSSELL, he acknowledges that his work in England has failed.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN writes in private letters that his health is very much better, and he will be all right in a few days. "The work," he says, "has never taken the steel out of me." He disposes of one of the assertions of the rebel press as follows: "I see by the papers that the rebels not only declined my request to give up Sumter, but called the demand puerile and unbecoming, which is a lie outright. No such language was used. It is a poor effort of some of the chivalry to brag up their oozing spirits."

PROSPECTS for continued peace with England remain bright. The affairs of this country continue to be the great staple of the English press, and of conversation in private circles. They are also the subject of songs at places of amusement, and interpolated jokes in plays. English papers seem, as usual, with letters from secessionists abroad, replete with misstatements and fulminations against our Government.

COLONEL James D. Fessenden, A. A. D. C., and Captain Robert H. Hall, 10th U. S. Infantry, have been assigned to duty on staff of Major-General Joseph Hooker, U. S. Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. Suydam, A. A. G., formerly of the staff of Major-General Keyes, is now Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, to which he was transferred on the dissolution of the Fourth Corps.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

THE cholera continues to devastate the upper provinces of India, and to work destruction at the British military posts.

ABOUT thirty millions of francs are to be expended in the improvement of the Prussian fortresses, particularly those on the frontiers.

THE report is again revived that Admiral ERSKINE is likely to succeed Sir ALEXANDER MILNE in command of the North America and West India station, in January next.

THE large fort, now in course of construction at Portsmouth, near Southsea Castle, is, according to directions from the English War Department, to be provided with a cupola shield, on the plan patented by Captain COLES.

A FURTHER trial of French and English armor plates has been had at Portsmouth. The result was the same as at the former trial. The quality of the French iron was superior, but the workmanship was inferior to that of the English foundry. The French use charcoal iron.

THE authorities of Chatham dockyard, England, have discovered that the iron-clad *Achilles* cannot be released from her position without serious injury to the beautiful dock in which she has been constructed, and it becomes necessary to cut away sixteen inches of the granite wall on each side of the entrance.

REAR-ADmirAL WASHINGTON recently resigned his post as Hydrographer to the British Admiralty, and shortly after—on the 16th of September—he died in Havre. Captain BECHER, who has been attached for thirty-six years to the hydrographic department of the Admiralty, is named as his successor.

FORTY of the improved Armstrong 12-pounders, which were shortened a foot at the muzzle, had a strong coil placed in front of the trunnions, and had been provided with thicker vent-pieces, and different pattern breech screws, sights, and fittings, were shipped from England to Canada in the early part of September; and a battery of similar weapons was to be forwarded to New Zealand with all despatch,

THE Italian army is distributed as follows:—Nine battalions at Genoa, 6 at Turin, 9 at Alessandria, 12 in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po from Milan to Ancona. The troops in that valley are supported by 24 squadrons of heavy cavalry, 36 squadrons of light, and 248 pieces of artillery. At Naples there are 18 battalions of the line, 2 of marines, and 3 of bersaglieri; in the Neapolitan provinces 39 battalions of the line, 20 of bersaglieri, and 32 squadrons of cavalry—in all 82 battalions of infantry, in addition to 5 regiments of carabiniers and different detachments of the garde mobile. There are also 32 battalions in Sicily.

THE naval force of France consists of 94 armor-clad screw vessels, carrying 1142 guns; 187 screw vessels, not armor-clad, carrying 5662 guns; 86 paddle-wheel steamers, carrying 534 guns; and 111 sailing vessels, carrying 2380 guns; that is, 478 ships, carrying 9718 guns. The naval force of Russia consists of the Baltic fleet, numbering 9 ships-of-the-line, 14 frigates, 6 corvettes, 28 steamers, and 5 transports; of the Black Sea fleet, numbering 42 steamers; of the Amoor fleet, numbering 6 corvettes, 7 schooners, and 11 transports; of the Caspian fleet, numbering 2 steamers and 10 transports; of the White Sea fleet, numbering 5 steamers; and of the Lake Aral fleet, numbering 2 steamers; or 147 ships of war.

ON the 4th of September, Admiral DACRES, commanding the British Channel fleet, was entertained by the corporation of Glasgow. In responding to the toast of the evening, Admiral DACRES said:—"The great question in case of war would not be how many iron-clads we had, but what nation would sweep the seas of its opponents. He had seen yards there that could build a vessel in a year, he meant such a vessel as the *Royal Oak*. These, however, were not the vessels we should want. We should want hundreds of vessels like the *Alabama*, that everybody had heard of, and which the Americans were now suffering from. He did not mean to reflect on the Admiralty in advertizing to this question of small vessels. It would be very unbecoming in him if he did, for he knew that the Duke of Somerset, in a speech he made recently, was exactly of the same opinion he had expressed."

MR. W. CLARK, a London engineer, has recently patented certain improvements in armor-plated ships. The vessels are built having the main body or continuous part of the hull but little above the load line, say some 3 ft., or 4 ft., or it may be only to the load line; so far the mould of the ship is much as in ordinary; from this level the hull of the ship is carried up in sections, say, in two sections or parts (for a ship 400 ft. in length) of about 100 ft. each in length, the one part commencing, say, some 30 ft. or 40 ft. from the stem, and the other about 20 ft. from the stern. The part of the lower body unoccupied by these raised sections or structures will be a kind of deck, which is covered over with strong iron plates to give the necessary strength to the hull and to resist the force of exploded shells or the graze of shot, to which alone it would be subject, being nearly or quite horizontal. In building these vessels a light upper deck may be carried over the entire area of the ship, which deck is carried between the raised parts of the hull on girders stretched from the one to the other, and if necessary supported by pillars from the exposed plated deck below. Be-

sides covering the raised parts of the hull with armor plates, the patentee covers the main body from end to end with armor plates, say, to the required depth of 5 ft. below the water line and over the whole of the lower part of the hull rising above water, which may be to the extent of 2 ft., 3 ft., 4 ft., or even 5 ft. For a ship of five or six thousand tons burden a saving in the weight of armor-plate to the extent of some 400 to 500 tons will be effected. The high parts of the sides are alone pierced for guns.

A NEWLY invented steering screw propeller has been tried on the *Charger* gunboat, under the direction of the British Admiralty. The peculiarity of this screw is, that a ring forming an universal, or ball and socket joint, is placed within the hollow boss of the screw, which is thereby connected with the main shaft, the centre of gravity of the screw and the centre line of the rudder intersecting the centre line of the main shaft, so that the entire weight of the screw is borne by the shaft, and by means of the tail or spindle of the screw projecting from the boss, working in the rudder, whatever may be the movement of the rudder, it communicates an equal movement to the screw, which therefore becomes not only the propelling but also the guiding power of the ship. It is claimed that by this invention the retarding action of the rudder, and likewise the vibration, are removed, while the speed of the vessel is increased. The *Charger*, which before the application of this screw had made a run of 7.51 knots, gained .531, or about half a mile when it was attached. It was thought that if the engines had been in a more effective working state, the gain would have been still more considerable. The inventor is a Mr. CURTIS, of London.

A SERIES of experiments are being carried out in the gunnery ships, and in batteries manned by the Royal Marines, with 40 and 70-pounders, to test the value of the wedge principle of breech-loading, in order to its substitution for the plan of closing the breech of the gun by the vent-piece, which has hitherto proved so unsatisfactory for large guns. The result of these experiments is stated by the London *Times* of the 16th ult. as follows:—The general opinion which "has been formed thus far of the wedge gun is, that in its present state it is not at all fit for sea service. In some of the earlier trials," says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, "the tin cups were not shifted after every discharge, and in consequence they got thrown out of the gun with great violence, an escape of gas taking place, and damaging the wedges; but owing to the careful and skilful manner in which the guns have been lately worked, similar accidents have been avoided. The Navy, however, seem to prefer the safer closed breech of the muzzle-loader, which cannot get out of order, and two 70-pounders are being altered accordingly. This alteration will necessitate the abandonment of lead-coated shot, and the adoption of some other system of rifling—a change which, after the experience gained at Newhaven, we consider to be highly necessary; for there, despite the attention of a skilled mechanic to the placing the tin cups and screwing up the vent-piece tightly, the bore of the 110-pounder became enlarged when the gun was fired, and the escape of gas could not be prevented."

A VISIT TO LAIRD'S SHIP-YARD.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* describes a visit he had recently made to Laird's Ship-yard, where he saw and carefully examined the rebel rams now being built there. He thus describes the unfinished one, which is like the other in all respects:

The length over all is 230 feet, breadth of beam about 45 feet, tonnage about 2000 American measurement. The ram extends about five feet forward of the upper parts of the stem, is curved outward pretty sharply, and is quite thin on its edge. Outside of the iron hull a covering of teak timber eight inches thick is placed, to which is affixed the iron plates. They are, I was told, five inches thick along the sides, reduced gradually to two inches at the ends. She was all plated excepting a small portion near the stern, and under the quarters, to which they were then affixing the plates. One that was just ready to go on I found by actual measurement to be 10 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 9 inches wide, and two inches thick. This was punched with 19 holes 1½ inches in diameter inside, and 1½ outside. Her stern is built very much after the usual manner of iron screw ships, considerably overhanging, but leaving the rudder unprotected. Indeed she must draw 15½ feet to cover the rudder in smooth water, which she will no doubt do when she is equipped for service, as her draft was then nearly 12 feet without her turn or masts. These, with her armament, ammunition, coal and stores, must, I think, bring her so low in the water that she will steer badly. Her upper deck beams are about 9 inches deep, less than an inch in thickness with the exception of the flanges, and are placed about three feet apart. Over them is a layer of iron 1 inch, then the deck plank of oak 5 inches, covered with iron plates ½ inch, on the upper side of which are small diagonal projections, forming squares 1½ inches across, like an india-rubber door mat, to prevent slipping. Within these squares large wood screws confine the plate to the deck.

There are 2 turrets about 80 feet apart, which are made to revolve on the lower deck on 12 rollers 2 feet in diameter. The part of the turret below deck is of course made to fill that space nearly, but the diameter of the part above deck is 3½ feet less. The inside diameter is about 18 feet from top to bottom. The lining is half-inch iron, from which extend outwardly, at distances of about 2 feet, plates of about the same thickness, extending from the top to the deck, and about 18 inches wide, to which are affixed the exterior plates, 5 inches thick, which also extend outwardly flush with the deck to the outer circle, while the spaces between the plates

and lining above the deck are filled with teak timber. The lower part of the turret has several elliptic apertures through both plates, 2 feet wide and 4 feet high, for convenient communication with the between-decks for the purpose of conveying ammunition. The portholes are about 18 inches above deck. A poop deck and topgallant forecastle, each about 50 feet long and 7 feet high, are constructed of three-eighths iron for quarters of officers and men. Between them the bulwarks are about 5 feet high, made of quarter-inch iron on frames of 2 inches depth, in sections of 3 feet, each section having 2 stanchions, with a joint or hinge at the foot, so that they can lay over the side while in action. Each stanchion is made with a brace, connected with a foot piece about 2 feet long, extending inward, all forged in one piece. The foot pieces are flat, about 3 inches wide, at the inner end of which is an oblong aperture, which shuts down over a piece of iron secured in the deck, through which a bolt then passes, holding the whole very firmly; but when the guns are used these bolts are knocked out and the bulwarks thrown over, laying against the side of the ship, affording additional protection to the hull. At least that is the intention, as I was told.

The masts, three in number, are made up of three-eighths iron, supported inside by three strips of three-quarter inch iron four inches wide, extending the whole length and placed edgewise. An iron bulkhead in the middle of the ship, and one forward and aft of each of the turrets, divide the ship into six water and fire-proof compartments. Two apertures in each, four and a half feet in height by two feet in width, have sliding doors moved by rack and pinion.

It will be seen that the poop and topgallant forecastle, being constructed of thin iron, can offer but little resistance to shot, and are also very much in the way of the guns in the turrets. Iron masts, although very desirable for merchant ships, on account of strength, lightness, and durability, are, I conceive, very objectionable in a war vessel; for a wooden mast, struck with shot, breaks off at once, and the wreck is easily cleared away; but the same shot would bend an iron mast, so that it would fall over the side, or on deck, and it being impossible to clear it away, it might render the ship unmanageable, and place her at the mercy of her opponents. Falling across the turrets in that manner, the masts would probably prevent their revolving, thus rendering the ship powerless.

I noticed the masts of the *Royal Oak* (4000 tons) were of iron, but the *Warrior* and *Block Prince* (6000 tons each) had wooden masts. Invulnerability appears not to have been sought for in the construction of the deck. Besides the small beams and their coverings, as compared with the monitors, there are several hatchways, the largest of which, 8 feet by 10, has wooden combings two feet high, which are only five inches wide at the top, and the masts are railed like an ordinary ship with wooden stanchions. Where the turrets pass through the deck, and especially where the lower part is broader than the upper, a shot or shell striking near the circle would easily bend it in, so as to make it very difficult or perhaps impossible to move the turret. The circles round these turrets, to which the deck beams are riveted, are of half-inch iron, about a foot deep. A shot across the thin bows from a monitor would, I imagine, demolish the ram effectually, while the two-inch plates, forward and aft, could offer but slight resistance, and the ship is liable to be rendered completely unmanageable by a single shot striking the rudder. Used as rams they would no doubt do great execution whenever they struck a vessel fair on her broadside, but taken in all their bearings they do not appear to be so formidable as we have been led to suppose. This second one is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, as great a number of hands being employed as can work to advantage. They are both under arrest at this time, and will be tried by British law. Those who have the management of the suit are confident of a conviction; but should the "Foreign Enlistment Act" prove insufficient, John Bull will rue the day that he construed it so loosely.

NO T.—The above statements in regard to the plating of the turrets I have given as told me by the men at work on them. They were completed with the exception of affixing the plates and filling spaces with timber.

VENTILATION OF IRON-CLAD SHIPS.

The *Royal Oak*, says the London *Lancelet*, would appear to be destined to play an important part in the sanitary history of the Royal Navy, as the *Warrior* in the fighting. As the custom is among naval architects, while every care had been given to the offensive and defensive powers of our armor-clad frigates, little heed had been bestowed upon their capabilities as dwelling places for a crew. True, ships would carry a smaller number of men than it was usual to assign to vessels of their tonnage, and each sailor, as a consequence, would luxuriate in a larger cubic space between decks than he would have possessed in a wooden ship-of-war. But it has been omitted to estimate the probable influence of iron-plated walls in acquiring and retaining heat, as well as the effects of a confined atmosphere upon outlets and inlets, which had been reduced to the lowest degree, not only in number, but also in capacity, consistent with the working of the vessel. It was quickly found that the crews of iron-clad ships were exposed, in hot weather, to the risk of being suffocated (after the fashion of doughty knights of old), as well as, to many, less conspicuous but not less serious, evils, arising from the vitiated atmosphere of the between decks. To obviate these evils, a system of ventilation was suggested by Captain FANSHAW, the Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, and it was carried out in the *Royal Oak* while that vessel was still on the stocks. We long ago urged that, until the hygienic conditions of ships-of-war entered into the consideration of naval architects, as fully as the sailing and fighting qualifications, there would be little hope of the removal of those sanitary drawbacks which affect the crews. The results of the system of ventilation adopted in the *Royal Oak* would seem to confirm this view. The success is stated to be so great that the Admiralty has decided to ventilate all the ships of the armor-clad fleet on the same plan.

It is stated that the yellow fever has made sad havoc with our fleet at Pensacola. Captain Spear of the transport steamer *Nightingale*, is dead; also the surgeon of the United States steamer *Relief*. Many of the crews have died

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, §

July 31, 1863.

General S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to submit the following outline of the recent operations of this army for the information of the Department.

The position occupied by the enemy opposite Fredericksburg being one in which he could not be attacked to advantage, it was determined to draw him from it. The execution of this purpose embraced the relief of the Shenandoah Valley from the troops that had occupied the lower part of it during the Winter and Spring, and, if practicable, the transfer of the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac.

It was thought that the corresponding movement on the part of the enemy, to which those contemplated by us could probably give rise, might offer a fair opportunity to strike a blow at the army there, commanded by General HOOKER, and that, in any event, that army would be compelled to leave Virginia, and possibly to draw to its support troops designed to operate against other parts of the country. In this way, it was supposed that the enemy's plan of campaign for the Summer would be broken up, and part of the season of active operations be consumed in the formation of new combinations and the preparations that they would require.

In addition to those advantages, it was hoped that other valuable results might be attained by military success.

Actuated by these and other important considerations that may hereafter be presented, the movement began on the 3d of June. McLAUGHLIN'S division, of LONGSTREET'S corps, left Fredericksburg for Culpepper Court-house, and Hood's division, which was encamped on the Rapidan, marched to the same place.

They were followed on the 4th and 5th by EWELL'S corps, leaving that of A. P. HILL to occupy our lines at Fredericksburg.

The march of these troops having been discovered by the enemy on the afternoon of the 5th, the following day he crossed a force amounting to about one army corps, to the south side of the Rappahannock, on a pontoon bridge laid down near the mouth of Deep Run. General HILL disposed his command to resist their advance; but as they seemed intended for the purpose of observation rather than attack, the movements in progress were not arrested.

The forces of LONGSTREET and EWELL reached Culpepper Court-house by the 8th, at which point the cavalry, under Gen. STUART, was also concentrated.

On the 9th a large force of Federal cavalry, strongly supported by infantry, crossed the Rappahannock at Beverly's and Kelley's Fords, and attacked General STUART. A severe engagement ensued, continuing from early in the morning until late in the afternoon, when the enemy was forced to recross the river with heavy loss, leaving 400 prisoners, three pieces of artillery and several colors in our hands.

General JENKINS, with his cavalry brigade, had been ordered to advance toward Winchester to co-operate with the Infantry in the proposed expedition into the Lower Valley, and at the same time General IMBODEN was directed, with his command, to make a demonstration in the direction of Romney, in order to cover the movement against Winchester, and prevent the enemy at that place from being reinforced by the troops on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Both of these officers were in position when General EWELL left Culpepper Court-house on the 10th. Crossing the Shenandoah near Front Royal, he detached ROPES' division to Barryville, with instructions, after dislodging the force stationed there, to cut off communication between Winchester and the Potomac. With the divisions of EARLY and JOHNSON, General EWELL advanced directly upon Winchester, driving the enemy into his works around the town on the 13th. On the same day the troops at Berryville fell back before General ROPES, retreating to Winchester. On the 14th General EARLY stormed the works at the latter place, and the whole Army of General MILROY was captured or dispersed. Most of those who attempted to escape were intercepted and made prisoners by General JOHNSON. Their leader fled to Harper's Ferry with a small party of fugitives.

General ROPES marched from Barryville to Martinsburg, entering the latter place on the 14th, where he took 700 prisoners, five pieces of artillery and a considerable quantity of stores. These operations cleared the Valley of the enemy, those at Harper's Ferry withdrawing to Maryland Heights. More than 4,000 prisoners, 29 pieces of artillery, 270 wagons and ambulances, with 400 horses, were captured, besides a large amount of military stores. Our loss was small. On the night that EWELL appeared at Winchester, the Federal troops in front of A. P. HILL, at Fredericksburg, recrossed the Rappahannock and the next day disappeared behind the hills of Stafford.

The whole army of General HOOKER withdrew from the line of the Rappahannock, pursuing the roads near the Potomac, and no favorable opportunity was offered for attack. It seemed to be the purpose of General HOOKER to take a position which would enable him to cover the approaches to Washington City. With a view to draw him further from his base, and, at the same time, to cover the march of A. P. HILL, who, in accordance with instructions, left Fredericksburg for the valley as soon as the enemy withdrew from his front, LONGSTREET moved from Culpepper Court House on the 15th, and advancing along the east side of the Blue Ridge, occupied Ashby's and Snicker's gaps. His force had been augmented while at Culpepper by General PICKETT with three brigades of his division.

The cavalry under General STUART was thrown out in front of LONGSTREET to watch the enemy, now reported to be moving into London. On the 17th his cavalry encountered two brigades of ours, under General STUART, near Aldie, and was driven back with loss. The next day the engagement was renewed, the Federal cavalry being strongly supported by infantry, and General STUART was, in turn, compelled to retire.

The enemy advanced as far as Upperville and then fell back.

In these engagements General STUART took about four hundred prisoners and a considerable number of horses and arms.

In the meantime, a part of General EWELL'S corps had entered Maryland, and the rest was about to follow. General JENKINS, with his cavalry, who accompanied General EWELL, penetrated Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburgh. As these demonstrations did not have the effect of causing the Federal army to leave Virginia, and as it did not seem disposed to advance upon the position held by LONGSTREET, the latter was withdrawn to the west side of the Shenandoah, General HILL having already reached the Valley.

General STUART was left to guard the passes of the mountains and observe the movements of the enemy, whom he was instructed to harass and impede as much as possible, should he attempt to cross the Potomac. In that event General STUART was directed to move into Maryland, crossing the Potomac east or west of the Blue Ridge, as in his judgment should be best, and take position on the right of our column as it advanced.

By the 24th the progress of EWELL rendered it necessary that the rest of the army should be in supporting distance, and LONGSTREET and HILL marched to the Potomac. The former crossed at Williamsport, and the latter at Shepherdstown. The columns re-united at Hagerstown, and advanced thence into Pennsylvania, encamping near Chambersburgh on the 27th.

No report had been received that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac, and the absence of the cavalry rendered it impossible to obtain accurate information. In order, however, to retain it on the east side of the mountains after it should enter Maryland, and thus leave open our communication with the Potomac, through Hagerstown and Williamsport, General EWELL had been instructed to send a division eastward from Chambersburg to cross the South Mountain. EARLY'S division was detached for this purpose, and proceeded as far east as York, while the remainder of the corps proceeded to Carlisle.

General IMBODEN, in pursuance of the instructions previously referred to, had been actively engaged on the left of General EWELL during the progress of the latter into Maryland. He had driven off the forces garrisoning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying all the important bridges on that route from Cumberland to Martinsburg, and seriously damaged the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

He subsequently took position at Hancock, and after the arrival of LONGSTREET and HILL at Chambersburgh was directed to march by way of McConnellsburg to that place.

Preparations were now made to advance upon Harrisburgh; but on the night of the 29th information was received from a scout that the Federal army, having crossed the Potomac, was advancing Northwards, and that the head of the column had reached the South Mountain. As our communications with the Potomac were thus menaced, it was resolved to prevent its further progress in that direction by concentrating our army on the east side of the mountains. Accordingly, LONGSTREET and HILL were directed to proceed from Chambersburgh to Gettysburg, to which point General EWELL was also instructed to march from Carlisle.

General STUART continued to follow the movements of the Federal Army south of the Potomac after our own had entered Maryland, and, in his efforts to impede its progress, advanced as far eastward as

Fairfax Court-house. Finding himself unable to delay the enemy materially, he crossed the river at Seneca and marched through Westminster to Carlisle, where he arrived after General EWELL had left for Gettysburg. By the route he pursued the Federal Army was interposed between his command and our main body, preventing any communication with him until his arrival at Carlisle.

The march toward Gettysburg was conducted more slowly than it would have been had the movements of the Federal Army been known.

The leading division of HILL met the enemy in advance at Gettysburg on the morning of the 1st of July. Driving back these troops to within a short distance of the town, he there encountered a large force, with which two of his divisions became engaged. EWELL coming up with two of his divisions by the Heidlersburg road, joined in the engagement. The enemy was driven through Gettysburg with heavy loss, including about five thousand prisoners and several pieces of artillery.

He retreated to a high range of hills south and east of the town. The attack was not pressed that afternoon, the enemy's force being unknown, and it being considered advisable to await the arrival of the rest of our troops. Orders were sent back to hasten their march; and, in the meantime, every effort was made to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy, and find the most favorable point of attack. It had not been intended to fight a general battle at such a distance from our base, unless attacked by the enemy; but, finding ourselves unexpectedly confronted by the Federal Army, it became a matter of difficulty to withdraw through the mountains with our large trains. At the same time the country was unfavorable for collecting supplies while in the presence of the enemy's main body, as he was enabled to restrain our foraging parties by occupying the passes of the mountains with regular and local troops. A battle thus became, in a measure, unavoidable. Encouraged by the successful issue of the engagement of the first day, and in view of the valuable results that would ensue from the defeat of the army of General MEADE, it was thought advisable to renew the attack.

The remainder of EWELL'S and HILL'S corps having arrived, and two divisions of LONGSTREET'S, our preparations were made accordingly. During the afternoon intelligence was received of the arrival of General STEWART at Carlisle, and he was ordered to march to Gettysburg, and take position on the left. A full account of these engagements cannot be given until the reports of the several commanding officers shall have been received, and I shall only offer a general description.

The preparations for attack were not completed until the afternoon of the 2d.

The enemy held a high and commanding ridge, along which he had massed a large amount of artillery. General EWELL occupied the left of our line, General HILL the centre, and General LONGSTREET the right. In front of General LONGSTREET the enemy held a position, from which, if he could be driven, it was thought that our Army could be used to advantage in assaulting the more elevated ground beyond, and thus enable us to reach the crest of the ridge. That officer was directed to endeavor to carry this position, while General EWELL attacked directly the high ground on the enemy's right, which had already been partially fortified. General HILL was instructed to threaten the centre of the Federal line, in order to prevent reinforcements being sent to either wing, and to avail himself of any opportunity that might present itself to attack.

After a severe struggle LONGSTREET succeeded in getting possession of and holding the desired ground. EWELL also carried some of the strong positions which he assailed, and the result was such as to lead to the belief that he would ultimately be able to dislodge the enemy. The battle ceased at dark.

These partial successes determined me to continue the assault next day. PICKETT, with three of his brigades, joined LONGSTREET the following morning, and our batteries were moved forward to the position gained by him the day before.

The general plan of attack was unchanged, except that one division and two brigades of HILL'S corps were ordered to support LONGSTREET.

The enemy, in the meantime, had strengthened his line with earthworks. The morning was occupied in necessary preparations, and the battle recommenced in the afternoon of the 3d, and raged with great violence until sunset. Our troops succeeded in entering the advanced works of the enemy, and getting possession of some of his batteries; but our artillery having nearly expended its ammunition, the attacking columns became exposed to the heavy fire of the numerous batteries near the summit of the ridge, and, after a most determined and gallant struggle, were compelled to relinquish their advantage, and fall back to their original position, with severe loss.

The conduct of the troops was all that I could desire or expect, and they deserved success so far as it can be deserved by heroic valor and fortitude. More may have been required of them than they were able to perform, but my admiration of their noble qualities, and confidence in their ability to cope successfully with the enemy, has suffered no abatement from the issue of this protracted and sanguinary conflict.

Owing to the strength of the enemy's position and the reduction of our ammunition, a renewal of the engagement could not be hazarded, and the difficulty of procuring supplies rendered it impossible to continue longer where we were. Such of the wounded as were in condition to be removed, and part of the arms collected on the field, were ordered to Williamsport. The Army remained at Gettysburg during the 4th, and at night began to retire by the road to Fairfield, carrying with it about 4,000 prisoners. Nearly 2,000 had previously been paroled, but the enemy's numerous wounded, that had fallen into our hands after the first and second days' engagements, were left behind.

Little progress was made that night, owing to a severe storm, which greatly embarrassed our movements. The rear of the column did not leave its position near Gettysburg until after daylight on the 5th.

The march was continued during that day without interruption by the enemy, except an unimportant demonstration upon our rear in the afternoon, when near Fairfield, which was easily checked. Part of our train moved by the road through Fairfield, and the rest by the way of Cashtown, guarded by General IMBODEN. In passing through the mountains, in advance of the column, the great length of the trains exposed them to attack by the enemy's cavalry, which captured a number of wagons and ambulances; but they succeeded in reaching Williamsport without serious loss.

They were attacked at that place on the 6th by the enemy's cavalry, which was gallantly repulsed by General IMBODEN. The attacking force was subsequently encountered and driven off by General STUART, and pursued for several miles in the direction of Boonesboro. The army, after an arduous march, rendered more difficult by the rains, reached Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 6th and morning of the 7th July.

The Potomac was found to be as much swollen by the rains that had fallen almost incessantly since our entrance into Maryland as to be unfordable. Our communications with the south side were thus interrupted, and it was difficult to procure either ammunition or subsistence, the latter difficulty being enhanced by the high waters impeding the working of neighboring mills. The trains with the wounded and prisoners were compelled to await at Williamsport the subsidence of the river and the construction of boats, as the pontoon-bridge left at Falling Waters had been partially destroyed. The enemy had not yet made his appearance; but, as he was in condition to obtain large reinforcements, and our situation, for the reasons above mentioned, was becoming daily more embarrassing, it was deemed advisable to recross the river. Part of the pontoon-bridge was recovered, and new boats built, so that by the 13th a good bridge was thrown over the river at Falling Waters.

The enemy in force reached our front on the 12th. A position had been previously selected to cover the Potomac from Williamsport to Falling Waters, and an attack was awaited during that and the succeeding day. This did not take place, though the two armies were in close proximity, the enemy being occupied in fortifying his own lines. Our preparations being completed, and the river, though still deep, being pronounced fordable, the army commenced to withdraw to the south side on the night of the 13th.

EWELL'S corps forded the river at Williamsport, those of LONGSTREET and HILL crossed upon the bridge. Owing to the condition of the road, the troops did not reach the bridge until after daylight of the 14th, and the crossing was not completed till 1 P.M., when the bridge was removed. The enemy offered no serious interruption, and the movement was attended with no loss of material except a few disabled wagons and two pieces of artillery, which the horses were unable to move through the deep mud. Before fresh horses could be sent back for them the rear of the column had passed.

During the slow and tedious march to the bridge, in the midst of a violent storm of rain, some of the men lay down by the way to rest. Officers sent back for them failed to find many in the obscurity of the night, and these, with some stragglers, fell into the hands of the enemy.

Brigadier-General PETTIGREW was mortally wounded in an attack made by a small body of cavalry, which was unfortunately mistaken for our own and permitted to enter our lines. He was brought to Bunker Hill, where he expired a few days afterward. He was a brave

and accomplished officer and gentleman, and his loss will be deeply felt by the country and the army.

The following day the army marched to Bunker Hill, in the vicinity of which it encamped for several days. The day after its arrival a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, advanced towards Martinsburg. It was attacked by General FITZ LEE, near Kearneysville, and defeated with heavy loss, leaving its dead and many of its wounded on the field.

Owing to the swollen condition of the Shenandoah River, the plan of operations which had been contemplated when we recrossed the Potomac could not be put in execution, and before the water had subsided the movements of the enemy induced me to cross the Blue Ridge and take position south of the Rappahannock, which was accordingly done.

As soon as the reports of the commanding officers shall be received, a more detailed account of their operations will be given, and occasion will then be taken to speak more particularly of the conspicuous gallantry and good conduct of both officers and men.

It is not in my power to give a correct statement of our casualties, which were severe, including many brave men and an unusual proportion of distinguished and valuable officers. Among them I regret to mention the following general officers: Major-Generals HOOD, PENDER and TRIMBLE severely, and Major-General HETH slightly wounded.

General PENDER has since died. This lamented officer has borne a distinguished part in every engagement of this army, and was wounded on several occasions while leading his command with conspicuous gallantry and ability. The confidence and admiration inspired by his courage and capacity as an officer were only equaled by the esteem and respect entertained by all with whom he was associated for the noble qualities of his modest and unassuming character. Brigadier-Generals BARKSDALE and GARNETT were killed, and Brigadier-General SEMMES mortally wounded, while leading their troops with the courage that always distinguished them. These brave officers and patriotic gentlemen fell in the faithful discharge of duty, leaving the army to mourn their loss and emulate their example.

Brigadier-Generals KEMPER, ARMISTEAD, SCALES, G. T. ANDERSON, HAMPTON, J. M. JONES and JENKINS were also wounded. Brigadier General ARCHER was taken prisoner. General PETTIGREW, though wounded at Gettysburg, continued in command until he was mortally wounded near Falling Waters.

The loss of the enemy is unknown, but from observation on the field, and his subsequent movements, it is supposed that he suffered severely.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) R. E. LEE, General

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions have been issued by direction of Governor John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts:

FIRST REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Frank Thomas, of Roxbury, to be Captain, September 22, 1863, vice Pelby, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Dolbear, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Morris, discharged.

Second Lieutenant George L. Lawrence, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, July 2, 1863, vice Dalton, discharged.

Second Lieutenant William H. Fletcher, of Waltham, to be First Lieutenant, July 10, 1863, vice Hartley, killed in action.

Second Lieutenant Wm. P. Drury, of Chelsea, to be First Lieutenant, September 22, 1863, vice Thomas, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Assistant-Surgeon Henry W. Lincoln, of Hubbardston, to be Surgeon, September 10, 1863, vice Holman, promoted Surgeon U. S. Vol.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant David A. Granger, of Boston, to be Captain, September 15, 1863, vice Devereux, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Dunham, of Boston to be First Lieutenant, September 15, 1863, vice Granger, promoted.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.—Captain Henry L. Abbott, of Lowell, to be Major, May 1, 1863, vice Macy, promoted. (Major Shephard transferred to Invalid Corps as Captain.)

First Lieutenant John W. Summerhayes, of Nantucket, to be Captain, May 1, 1863, vice Abbott, promoted.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Oliver H. Walker, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, August 27, 1863, vice Sweet, promoted First Lieutenant.

TWENTY-EIGHT REGIMENT.—Captain Andrew J. Lawler, of Boston, to be Major, September 21, 1863, vice Caraher, transferred to the Invalid Corps.

First Lieutenant Theophilus F. Page, to be Captain, September 21, 1863, vice Lawler, promoted.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant John D. Reed, of Taunton, to be First Lieutenant, September 20, 1863, vice Mulligan, discharged.

Sergeant-Major Francis M. Smith, of Lynn, (48th Regt. M. V. M.) to be Second Lieutenant, September 20, 1863, under General Orders No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

Lieutenant Wm. A. Field, of Lowell, (6th Regt. M. V. M.) to be Second Lieutenant, September 26, 1863, under General Orders No. 75, War Department, Series of 1862.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Second Lieutenant John C. Norcross, of California, to be First Lieutenant, September 1, 1863, original appointment.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Captain S. Tyler Read, of Boston, to be Major, August 13, 1863, original appointment.

SIXTEENTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Sergeant George G. Bailey, Jr., of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, September 23, 1863.

EIGHTH UNATTACHED COMPANY OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Second Lieutenant James H. Osgood, Jr. of Boston, to be First Lieutenant October 1, 1863.

ELEVENTH UNATTACHED COMPANY OF HEAVY ARTILLERY.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Herbert, of Lynn, to be Captain, October 1, 1863.

George Bragdon, of Rockport, to be First Lieutenant, October 1, 1863.

Henry B. Jones, of Boston, to be Second Lieutenant, October 1, 1863.

FIRST BATTALION OF CAVALRY (VETERANS).—Sergeant Joseph C. Brotherson, of New Bedford, to be Second Lieutenant, October 1, 1863.

NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

List of promotions, appointments and casualties in the New Jersey Regiments, in the service of the United States, since September 1, 1863.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant John Parker, of Company B, to be Captain of Company C, August 30, 1863, vice Parisen, dismissed.

First Lieutenant Jacob D. Wyckoff, of Company G, to be Captain of Company G, July 22, 1863, vice Way, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Gustavus A. Abel, of Company D, to be First Lieutenant of Company B, August 30, 1863, vice Parker, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Carley Swan, of Company G, to be First Lieutenant of Company B, July 22, 1863, vice Wyckoff, promoted.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel James N. Duffy, (of the Third Regiment), to be Colonel, September 29, 1863, vice Birney, resigned.

Major Charles Ewing, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, September 11, 1863, vice Fourtard, declined.

Captain David Vickers, Jr., (of Company A, Third Regiment), to be Major, September 29, 1863, vice Ewing, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Joseph R. West, of Company A, to be Captain of Company B, June 9, 1863, vice Ewing, promoted.

First Lieutenant Theodore F. Field, of Company D, to be Captain of Company D, June 9, 1863, vice Bird, resigned

Second Lieutenant Joseph T. Note, of Company K, to be First Lieutenant of Company I, June 9, 1863, vice T. M. K. Lee, promoted.

Sergeant-Major George W. Breen, to be Second Lieutenant of Company E, June 9, 1863, vice Ayres, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Major Frederick Cooper, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, September 4, 1863, vice Price, promoted.

Captain James McKiernan, of Company G, to be Major, September 4, 1863, vice Cooper, promoted.

First Lieutenant Charles R. Dougherty, of Company H, appointed Adjutant, September 10, 1863, vice Witherell, promoted.

First Lieutenant Edward Dingler, of Company F, to be Captain of Company F, September 5, 1863, vice Witherell, deceased.

First Lieutenant William Ramage, of Company G, to be Captain of Company G, September 10, 1863, vice McKiernan, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Richard Cooper, of Company F, to be First Lieutenant of Company F, September 5, 1863, vice Dingler, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Edward Fanning, of Company G, to be First Lieutenant of Company G, September 10, 1863, vice Ramage, promoted.

Sergeant Warren W. Barnes, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F, September 5, 1863, vice Cooper, promoted.

Francis Quigley, to be Second Lieutenant of Company G, September 10, 1863, vice Fanning, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Savillion A. Steinmetz, of Company H, to be First Lieutenant of Company I, September 27, 1863, vice Cooper, resigned.

Sergeant Joseph D. Smith, to be Second Lieutenant of Company H, September 27, 1863, vice Steinmetz, promoted.

Sergeant Richard N. Herring, to be Second Lieutenant of Company I, September 27, 1863, vice Mitchell, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captain Thomas J. Halsey, of Company E, to be Major, September 14, 1863, vice Kearney deceased.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant William G. Cunningham, of Company H, appointed Adjutant, August 10, 1863, vice Smith, resigned.

Sergeant William A. Nicholson, to be First Lieutenant of Company H, August 10, 1863, vice Cunningham, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—R. Lefferts Disbrow, to be Assistant Surgeon, August 16, 1863, vice Chamberlain, resigned.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.—(First Cavalry).—Captain John W. Kester, of Company E, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, September 21, 1863, vice Broderick, deceased.

Captain John H. Lucas, of Company F, to be Major, August 12, 1863, vice Shemlin, deceased.

First Lieutenant Garret V. Beekman, of Company M, to be Captain of Company I, September 23, 1863, vice Yorke, promoted.

Sergeant Major Robert B. Canse, to be Second Lieutenant of Company G, August 12, 1863, vice Colwell, resigned.

Sergeant Samuel Craig, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D, August 12, 1863, vice Jameson, promoted.

The following officers of old regiments have received appointment in new regiments and batteries organized:—

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—(Second Regiment of Cavalry).—Marcus W. Kitchen, formerly Adjutant 1st Cavalry Regiment, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

P. Jones Yorke, formerly Captain Co. I, 1st Cavalry Regiment, appointed Major.

Peter D. Vroom, Jr., formerly Adjutant 1st Regiment, appointed Major.

Ferdinand V. Dayton, formerly Assistant Surgeon 1st Cavalry regiment, appointed Surgeon.

Frank B. Allibone, formerly Second Lieutenant Co. E, 1st Cavalry Regiment, and First Lieutenant Co. L, 1st Cavalry Regiment, appointed Captain.

P. F. Gaskell, formerly Second Lieutenant Co. D, 1st Cavalry Regiment, appointed Captain.

Richard D. Mitchel, formerly Second Lieutenant Co. I, 10th Regiment, appointed First Lieutenant.

Frederick von Kitzing, formerly Second Lieutenant 5th N. Y. Cavalry Regiment, appointed First Lieutenant.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Enos Fouratt, late Captain Co. F, 1st Regiment, and Major 1st Regiment, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

William G. Boggs, formerly Second Lieutenant Co. G, 13th Regiment, appointed Captain.

BATTERY D.—George T. Woodbury, formerly Second Lieutenant Battery B, appointed Captain.

CASUALTIES.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant James H. Tallen, of Company B, resigned, September 19, 1863.

First Lieutenant John Howeth, of Company C, died, —, 1863, of wounds received in action at Chancellorsville.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Ward, discharged, September 12, 1863.

Captain Abraham N. Freeland, of Company A, dismissed, September 1, 1863.

Second Lieutenant R. S. Brown, of Company A, dismissed, September 1, 1863.

TENTH REGIMENT.—Captain James R. Stone, of Company I, resigned, August 23, 1863.

First Lieutenant William Hamilton Axe, of Company H, resigned, September 19, 1863.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captain William Henry Meeker, of Company B, resigned, September 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant William E. Axtell, of Company H, resigned, September 19, 1863.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.—(First Cavalry).—Second Lieutenant S. Richards Colwell, of Company G, resigned, April 2, 1863.

ARMY GAZETTE.

ENLISTING OF VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 324.

I. The time for enlisting Veteran Volunteers under the provisions of General Orders No. 191, current series, from this office, is hereby extended to December 1, 1863. This extension will not be considered as securing rank and pay to officers after August 25, the limit fixed in paragraph VI of the said order.

II. Under paragraph III of the aforesaid order, the first installment of bounty (section 1) is hereby increased to \$60, thus making the "total payment on muster" \$75; and the "remainder of the bounty" (section 8), at the expiration of three years' service, is reduced to \$40.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

REWARD FOR DESERTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 325.

Paragraph 156, Revised Army Regulations, 1861, is hereby amended, to read as follows:—

A reward of \$30 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter to an officer of the Army, at the most convenient post or recruiting station. Rewards thus paid will be promptly reported by the disbursing officer to the officer commanding the company in which the deserter is mustered, and to the authority competent to order his trial. The reward of \$30 will include the remuneration for all expenses incurred for apprehending, securing, and delivering a deserter.

All Regulations and General Orders in conflict with this are hereby revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

UNDER-COOKS OF AFRICAN DESCENT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

General Orders, No. 323.

In section 10, act of March 3, 1863, it is enacted "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be enlisted for each cook [two allowed by section 9] two under-cooks of African descent, who shall receive for their full compensation ten dollars per month and one ration per day; three dollars of said monthly pay may be in clothing."

For a regular company, the two under-cooks will be enlisted; for a volunteer company, they will be mustered into service, as in the cases of other soldiers. In each case a remark will be made on their enlistment papers showing that they are *under-cooks of African descent*. Their names will be borne on the company muster rolls at the foot of the list of privates. They will be paid, and their accounts

will be kept, like other enlisted men. They will also be discharged in the same manner as other soldiers.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

OFFICERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 326.

The attention of General Courts-Martial is directed to section 22 of the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, as follows:—

"And be it further enacted, That courts-martial shall have power to sentence officers who shall absent themselves from their commands without leave, to be reduced to the ranks to serve three years or during the war."

By command of Major-General HALLECK.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

October 1, 1863.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the names of the following officers have been erroneously reported as having failed to render their accounts for the month of July, ultimo:

Captain C. G. Bartlett, A. A. C. S.

Captain A. F. Sears, Engineers.

Lieutenant G. Watson, A. A. Q. M.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. BUCKINGHAM,
Acting Comptroller.

Hon. EDWIS M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the Service of the United States, having made satisfactory defence in their respective cases:

Assistant-Surgeon E. Dodd, U. S. Volunteers.

First Lieutenant George K. Brady, Regimental Quartermaster, 14th U. S. Infantry.

Sergeant T. J. Kelly, 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st Army Corps.

Second Lieutenant Robert Sweetman, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army, for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from October 5th, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Procuring a leave of absence by false representations of sickness, and absence without leave.

Major William M. Biddle, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Attempting to practice fraud on the Government by giving a false certificate for the arrest of deserters.

Lieutenant F. Tully, 33d New Jersey Volunteers.

Absence without proper Authority.

Second Lieutenant George Martin, 15th New Jersey Volunteers.

Desertion.

Lieutenant George Roeder, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from October 5th, they appear before the military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Second Lieutenant Madison Earle, 12th U. S. Infantry.

Being in the city of Washington without authority.

First Lieutenant F. Burnham, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

DISMISSES

During the week ending Saturday, October 3, 1863.

Captain John Ditmars, 2d District of Columbia Volunteers, to date September 29, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances now due or that may become due him.

Assistant-Sergeant L. H. Pease, 10th Connecticut Volunteers, to date October 3, 1863.

Captains E. J. Rizer, 8th Maryland Volunteers, D. E. Livermore, 3d Ohio Cavalry, W. H. McAllister, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and First Lieutenant Lewis E. Cheney, 8th Maryland Volunteers, for absence without proper authority; First Lieutenant R. J. Kemble, 1st Maryland Cavalry, for failing to report at headquarters Provost Marshal under arrest as ordered; and First Lieutenant A. Heldt, 178th New York Volunteers, for desertion and appropriating to his own use money belonging to enlisted men of his company placed in his charge for safe keeping; these dismissals to take effect September 7, 1863, the officers' names having been published officially at that date and failing to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenants Edgar P. Ackerman, 2d New Jersey Volunteers, and A. Lee Price, 4th Delaware Volunteers, to date September 7, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published September 7, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Captain R. W. Babitt, 32d Illinois Volunteers, to date September 27, 1863, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, using disrespectful language to and challenging to fight his brother officer, and breach of arrest, (the truth of which he admits,) with condition that he shall receive no final payments until he has satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

Captain W. D. McLain, First Lieutenant George S. Eayre, and Second Lieutenant H. Baldwin, 2d Colorado Volunteer Infantry, to date September 26, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances, for making false promises to enlisted men in their company in reference to the arm of the service in which the said men were induced to enlist, and for violating of the 18th Article of War, making false returns.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Eli H. Evans, 56th New York Volunteers, to date October 1, 1863, (having tendered his resignation whilst under charge,) with loss of all pay and allowances, for presenting and collecting false and fraudulent accounts against the Government, drunkenness while on duty, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and breach of arrest.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their States, with pay from the time they rejoin their regiments for duty:

Edward Russell, late Surgeon 4th Louisiana Volunteers, dismissed as Assistant-Surgeon 29th Massachusetts Volunteers, April 20, 1863, on condition that he shall refund to the Pay Department an over payment of \$225 16.

Captain Henry D. Caldwell, 5th Illinois Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas R. Leavitt, 1st New York Cavalry.

DISMISSES REVOKED.

So much of the order of July 25, 1863, as dishonorably mustered out of service all officers of the 11th New York Artillery, with loss of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent conduct connected with the recruiting of the force, has been revoked, except in the cases of Major William Barnes and Surgeon George W. Avery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cuyler, Medical Inspector U. S. Army, has been ordered to make a close inspection of the command in and near Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and the U. S. General Hospital at Old Point Comfort.

Surgeon R. B. Bontecou, U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Medical Director, Department of Washington, for duty, in charge of the Harwood General Hospital.

Surgeon A. T. Augusta, 7th U. S. Colored troops, has been relieved from duty at the Contraband Camp, near this city, and ordered to report immediately to Surgeon Josiah Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Baltimore, Md., for duty with his regiment.

A Board of Medical Officers to consist of Surgeon J. B. Wright, U. S. Army, Surgeon E. H. Abadie, U. S. Army, and Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Bill, U. S. Army, has been ordered to convene at New York City on the 15th day of October, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates for the appointment of Assistant-Surgeons in the U. S. Army, and of any Assistant-Surgeons for promotion, who may be brought before it. The junior member will record the proceedings.

Privates Edward W. Holloway, and Charles G. S. Austin, Company E, 22d Mass. Volunteers, have been ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Surgeon-General of the Army, in Washington, D. C., for assignment to hospital duty.

Assistant-Surgeon Henry H. Mitchell, 39th Mass. Volunteers, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report in person to Brigadier-General Wild, U. S. Volunteers, Morris Island.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MEDICAL INSPECTORS.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Vollum, U. S. Army, now stationed in Washington, D. C., to report in person to Major-General Rosecrans, Commanding Department of the Cumberland, as Medical Director of that Department, and by letter to Assistant-Surgeon-General Wood, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Price, U. S. Army, now at Boston, Mass., awaiting orders, to report for duty as Medical Director to Major-General Gillmore, Commanding Department of the South; station, Hilton Head,

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the French army, with the exception of certain troops on foreign service, is now on what is called the peace footing, and consists of 412,000 men and 80,000 horses. There are two reserves, which may be called in at a moment's notice, one of old soldiers and another of young ones—the latter not yet incorporated, but almost ready to be dismissed from drill. These additions would bring the army up to between 600,000 and 700,000 men. Of the 412,000, there are in Mexico two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, &c., together nearly 34,000 men. These, with the small force in Cochin China, are on a war footing. The general division of the French army is into corps, six in France and one in Algeria. The Imperial Guard forms a special corps.

GREEK FIRE.—An English writer, in a recent article upon "Greek Fire," thus expresses his views of the probable results of the use of this inflammable preparation:—"Liquid fire has found its way into Charleston, and the question to be asked is, Will its application stop there? It is folly to rest content with saying that the practice is barbarous. Barbarity pertains to the use of bayonets and swords and grenades, and all else; the points to be recognized are the facts—that the Americans are using this liquid fire; that they will soon find means of improving their first attempts; that the successful employment of one liquid will suggest others, and that suddenly we may be roused to the unpleasant consciousness that all our great armaments, all our forces, all our ships, all our men, are at the mercy of a foe who has learned a new art of war, in which science has sapped courage, and in which brute force stands but second in the contest. Let us have no musing of a matter so essential to British interests as the application of liquid fire in warfare. The worst cannot be spoken too early; if shells charged with liquid fire were to be used by America in a war with England, there is not a wooden ship in the whole of our marine service, royal or mercantile, that would ever be absolutely safe after a single shell, even from a rifle, had thrown the terrible combustible on to the sails, decks, or quarters; while there is not a town or fortress within the range of American cannon that might not be destroyed by fire from a few well-directed shots. It behoves us, therefore, to be up and doing. We must learn either 'to meet fire with fire,' and to 'threaten the threatenor,' or we must acquire the gentler art of effectually neutralizing an agent of destruction which we may scorn to employ, as beneath our civilization."

CROSSING THE LOOKOUT MOUNTAINS.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* claims that the passage of the Alps by NAPOLEON was a pleasure excursion to the overtopping of the Lookout Mountains by our gallant Western army. He says:—"Lookout Mountains are twelve miles across and two miles in ascent, by a road which rises one foot for every two passed over. How much worse are the Alps? Loose, huge, and rugged stones obstruct the road; where there are no stones, there are roots and stumps. Trees hem in and narrow it; where there are none, there are destructive precipices inviting the clumsy army vehicles to a speedy descent. If you could have seen these slow and Atlas-like labors, you too would call NAPOLEON's passage the exploit of a pigmy. If you could have seen a gun dragging its slow length up this mountain-side, with a dozen panting horses hitched to it, and a cloud of men tugging at the wheels; if you could have seen the extremely inextricable confusion of spasmodic wagons and struggling teams; of shouting and sweat-dripping soldiers; of dead horses and wrecked-wheels thrown over the bank; of dust knee deep, and rocks knee high jumbled together, and called a road, you might exclaim with me that, aside from the historical sanctity of thefeat, the 'barely practicable' Alpine achievement of NAPOLEON will not look well beside the quadruple passage of the Lookout Mountains by ROSECRANS."

This campaign is the most remarkable of the war. The Right Corps, since crossing the Tennessee river, has already marched 120 miles—over mountains, I wish you to remember—over mountains. Since the country has been explored, this army no longer condemns BUELL for tardiness in moving south of the Tennessee river last year. It would have been fatal to his small army."

THE AMERICAN WAR AS A SPORTING "EVENT."—An immense number of bets, says an English paper, have been made in Southampton, during the American struggle, between the sympathizers with the North and those who are for the South. In fact books have been made upon every particular struggle between the belligerents. One of the most amusing wagers was a new hat that the Federals would enter Richmond before the Confederates entered Washington. As both parties have needs of the same size, a new hat was at once ordered to be made and kept until the bet was decided. When Lee crosses to the North of

the Potomac or the Federals cross to the south of that river, the fate of the hat excites the greatest curiosity. The siege of Vicksburg caused a large number of transactions, the Southern sympathizers betting freely, owing to the confident statements of the *Times* and *Standard* that the town could not possibly be captured. A bushel of ripe apples of a new sort, grown at Woodlands, in the New Forest, was laid that the great Fortress on the Mississippi could not be taken, and the winner has just received the "Vicksburg pippins," as they have been named. The current odds are that the steam rams will escape from LAIRD's, and get into the hands of the Confederates.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

SCHOTT.—GOLDENSTEINER.—By the Rev. J. Weller, September 23d, at Prairie Home, near Hunker Hill, Illinois. CHARLES A. SCHOTT, U. S. Coast Survey, to ERTHA J. GOLDENSTEINER.

BRAEDON—MONKS.—In Boston, 1st instant, by Rev. Dr. Storer, assisted by Rev. Dr. Stoddard, Mr. Horace S. BRAEDON, U. S. N. of Providence, R. I., to Miss KATE E., daughter of the late John P. MONKS, of Boston.

HATZES—PEASON.—At Hyde Park, Dorchester, Mass., on the 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Washburn. Mr. JOSEPH C. HATZES, of Boston, to Miss HARRIET AUGUSTA, daughter of Lieut. GEO. W. PEASON.

SNOW—TAYLOR.—In Boston, Mass., on the 29th ult., by Rev. C. N. SMITH, Lieut. HIRAL SNOW, of the 16th Mass. Regt., to Miss ELLEN C. TAYLOR, of Lewiston, Maine.

MALDON—C. TAYLOR.—On the 29th instant, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, at the residence of her uncle, Col. JOHN L. SMITH, Miss EMMA JANE MALDON, of Washington, D. C., to CHARLES FISCHER, Jr., of Philadelphia. No cards.

ROGERS—BROWN.—On the 25th September, by Rev. A. G. LAURE, Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS, Master U. S. N. S., and Miss FRANK L. BROWN, daughter of Capt. J. Brown, of this city.

DIED.

VAN ZANDT.—At the residence of her father, Col. G. M. THOMPSON, near Ellicott's Mills, Md., on the 20th ultimo, after a long illness, Mrs. VAN ZANDT, widow of Col. G. M. THOMPSON, the late Joseph A. VAN ZANDT, of the U. S. Navy, daughter of the late Joseph A. VAN ZANDT.

BALCH.—In Washington, D. C., on the 3d inst., ANNIE, youngest daughter of Commander George BALCH, U. S. Navy.

HAGGERTY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 26, at the residence of her mother, in Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., Mrs. MA. Y. A., wife of Major Robert A. HAGGERTY, Paymaster U. S. Army, and daughter of the late William T. Anderson, Esq.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON—23d Floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. HALLECK—23d G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. THOMAS—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. MYER—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James FRY—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. MELIGA, Quartermaster General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER, Depot Quartermaster—corner G and 18th streets.

Captain Edward L. HARTZ, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—corner G and 18th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. GREENE, Chief Quartermaster of Washington—corner 15½ street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. MILLER Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. THOMAS, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. TAYLOR, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—23d G street.

Medical Department.

Medical Inspector General Joseph K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General.

Surgeon E. O. ABBOTT, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil NORRIS, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon C. H. CRANE, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.

Surgeon J. BACHUS, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospital Mr under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon T. H. BACHUS, U. S. Army, to attend officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.

Office in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. ANDREWS, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. BROOKES, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major HUTCHINS—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 18th streets.

Major POTTER—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 19th streets.

Major POTTER—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major TAYLOR—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Colonel GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Acting Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General JAMES W. RIPLEY, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. HEINTZELMAN, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15½ street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Brigadier General J. H. MARTINDALE, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. CONRAD, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Capt. H. B. TODD, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 18th and I Streets.

Defenses of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. BARNARD, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania Avenue and 19th Streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William HOFFMAN, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Colonel D. C. McCALLUM, Superintendent of Military Railroads—200 G street, near 11th street.

Brigadier General William F. BARRY, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. CLAY WOOD, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President is on duty, except Sundays. In a frame building on the space between 17th and 19th streets, northside of Pennsylvania Avenue, for the examination of cases of officers.

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The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President is on duty, except Sundays. In a frame

A NEW SYSTEM OF BATTLE FLAGS.—Major-General ROSECRANS has established a new system of battle flags, by which the various corps of his army may be designated. The color of the flag denotes the corps, the number of the stars on it the division, and the figure in the star the brigade. The 14th Army Corps (THOMAS) has a bright blue flag; the 20th Corps (McCOOK) bright red; the 21st Corps (Crittenden) a flag with three horizontal bars, white, red and blue. On these colors for a field, the number of the division is inscribed in white or black stars, and that of the brigade by a figure in the star, of opposite color.

Each battery has a small flag, corps colors, with letters and numbers of the battery inscribed thereon in black.

The cavalry divisions have each a bright red white and blue flag, colors running vertically, red outermost, and black stars.

The engineer corps has a white and blue flag, blue uppermost, and running horizontally.

The hospitals and ambulance depots have a light yellow flag, for hospital and principal ambulance depots on the field of battle. Subsistence depots and store-houses have a plain, light green flag, three feet square; and Quartermasters' depots the same, with the inscription, "Q.M.D." in white letters.

The reserve corps has a white red and blue flag, bars running diagonally, the division number indicated by white crescents.

General ROSECRANS' headquarters are marked by the national flag, six feet by five, with a golden eagle below the stars, two feet from tip to tip. For corps commanders, the color of their corps flag, fringed, with black eagle in the centre, with number of corps in black on white field. Division commanders have corps flags with black stars; brigade commanders, same, with white stars. The regular brigade, in ROSECRANS' division have golden stars instead of white, to designate their brigade.

General headquarters, Ordnance Department, has a bright green flag, with two crossed canon in white, with "U.S. Ordnance Department" in black, and a crimson streamer above the flag with same inscription.

GEN. EWELL'S PIETY.—In the course of a recent address by Gov. SMITH, he told his rebel audience the following anecdote of Gen. EWELL:—"During the hero JACKSON's lifetime, Gen. EWELL was wont to remark that JACKSON could do the praying, and he could do the swearing, and that the two together could whip the devil. After Gen. EWELL lost a leg, the light of the Gospel shed its benign influence over his spirit, and he became a Christian. Under the influence of this new feeling he found the enemy heavily entrenched at Winchester. He said that he felt averse to exposing his 'poor boys' to the deadly slaughter certain to result from an attack on the works. He retired to his tent, and there spent a time in prayer to the throne of Grace. It seemed then, said he afterwards to Gen. SMITH, as if a sudden fear got hold of the enemy, and he abandoned his works without a fight. The Governor then remarked to his audience: 'We have in EWELL fit successor to the lamented JACKSON—a praying and a fighting man.'

CANTEEN.—The word "canteen" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language, which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterward taken back in a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply *in can*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter *i* as *e*, brought out *as can tin*, pronounced *canteen*. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of *tin-can*.

THE REBELS AND SLAVERY.—The London Post (the government organ) in its issue of the 20th of August argues:—

"That an immediate unconditional abolition of slavery in the Confederate States would do more harm than good, we are ready to admit; and we are equally sure that a well-cared-for slave in the South is better off than a free colored citizen of the North; but of one thing, we are certain, and it is this—that the extinction of slavery is but a question of time, and that if the Confederate States would win the sympathy of the world, they must elaborate some plan for the gradual emigration and ultimate suppression of that greatest blot upon their civilization. Their heroic resistance to the domination of the North has won the admiration of the world, but slavery is a cancer that will eat out the vitality of the most flourishing State on earth."

QUANTRELL, the rebel bandit and murderer, was formerly a school teacher in Kansas, under the name of Hart.

General-in-Chief.
Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.
Adjutant General.
Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.
Judges Advocate.
Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.
Theophilus Gates, Major and Judge Advocate, 23rd Army Corps—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.
Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.
Colonel D. B. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.
Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.
Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Ch of Quartermaster Department of Washington—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—1st Union Building, corner 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.

Colonel Amos Heckwith, Depot Commissary—23 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—152 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, to attend officers of the volunteer Army—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Surgeon—keeper of Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, cor. of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Army Medical Board.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, President—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Major R. P. Dodge—office for the Payment of Paroled Prisoners, corner of 15th and F streets.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I Streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—145 F street, corner of T street.

Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—230 G street, near 11th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination in commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it with a view to placing them on the general list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half street.

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Capt. John W. Parker, commanding Naval Rendezvous, Boston.

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Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

Rose-SHEAFFER.—On the 3d instant, at Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Captain THOMAS J. RUSH, of United States Army, to FANNY E. SHEAFFER, of Canton, Ohio.

KAVANAGH—LESLIE.—At the Brevort House, New York, on Friday, Sept. 4, Mr. JOHN T. KAVANAGH, Purser of the Ocean Mail steamship *City of London*, one of the Inman line, to ANNA, daughter of JOHN LESLIE, Esq., C. E.

CRAWFORD—CLIMENT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Schramm, at St. George's Chapel, Captain AUGUSTUS CRAWFORD, formerly of New Jersey, to MARY CHARLOTTE CLLEMENT, of Hoboken, New Jersey.

HINKS—NICHOLS.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, 2d inst., at St. Christ church, by Rev. Dr. Hopkin, Brig.-Gen. EDWARD W. HINKS, to Miss ELIZABETH PEIRCE, daughter of George Nichols, Esq.

WHITE—DERBY.—29th ult., by Rev. E. Edmunds, Lieut. RUFUS A. WHITE, 11th Mass. Regt., of Charlestown, to Miss AUGUSTA DERBY, of Townsend, Vt.

HEWLETT—SANDERSON.—At the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., J. AUGUSTUS HENDERSON, Major, Esq., daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel James M. SANDERSON, U. S. A.

PENTISS—ST. JOHN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Lieut. RODERIC PENTISS, U. S. Navy, and Miss CAROLINE A., second daughter of the late Chauncey St. John, Esq., of this city.

WASHBURN—RUSSELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles C. Wallace, Dr. S. D. WASHBURN, House Physician of Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, to ELIZABETH CROWELL RUSSELL, of Perth Amboy, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BULL.—In New-Orleans, on Sunday, Aug. 9, of bilious remittent fever, FREDERICK BULL, Jr., of this city, Second Assistant Engineer on board U. S. ship *Pocahontas*, in the 24th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR EDMUND UNDERWOOD, United States muster and disbursing officer for the Northern district of New York, died in Utica on the 5th of September, aged about thirty-seven years. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and on the 3d of March, 1848, received a commission of second lieutenant in the Fourth regular infantry. Since the close of that war until within two years past, he was, except during rare and brief intervals, on duty in California and Oregon. On the 14th of May, 1862, he was promoted from a captaincy in the Fourth regular infantry to a majority in the Eighteenth United States infantry. His remains will be taken on Monday to Oswego, where he will be buried.

At New Orleans, Louisiana, August 26, First Lieutenant JAMES D. RABE, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, of typhoid fever. He was appointed a cadet from Kentucky, and entered the Academy in the summer of 1859. His natural ability and industry won him an enviable position among the scholars in his class, which was only surpassed by his aptitude for military exercises and fitness for command. The world was so conspicuous that he was appointed to the highest rank among his fellow cadets, and for his last year at the Academy he commanded the corps as its first captain. Still his personal qualities were so winning, that he secured the affection as well as respect even of his foiled rivals, and in June, 1863, he left the Academy with the brightest promise of service to his country and of personal distinction. He was immediately ordered to join the Nineteenth Army corps, and reached Fort Hudson immediately after its surrender. He remained there for some time, directing the subsequent engineering operations, and then returned to New Orleans, where he was actively engaged in superintending appropriate works around the city, until he was attacked by the disease which terminated fatally on the 26th inst. Far from his home, with no relatives near him, among perfect strangers, or friends of but a few weeks' standing, the romance of his afflictions blighted, and the visions of his young ambition faded, his life is not the least costly or least sad sacrifice that this wicked rebellion has laid on the altar of our country.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, August 13th, 1863.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Second National Bank of the city of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be compiled with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Second National Bank of the city of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony thereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this thirteenth day of August, 1863.

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